Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 22. VICTORIA, B. C. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1895. No. 63

Clocks

Marble, : Marbelized Wood, : Onyx, : Enameled Iron, Cabinet, Hall and Office Oak, : Grandfather's (Genuine) Cherry, Walnut, : Fancy Gilt, : Nickel Alarm.

These Clocks are New and were Bought at Reduced Prices.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL, JEWELERS, 47 GOVERNMENT ST.

The WESTSIDE

High Art Novelties.

Dress Stuffs - - - The most attractive range ever shown by us; in extent and variety surpasses all previous displays.

Scotch Tweeds - So serviceable, so stylish, so fashionable, and so cheap.

Cheviotine Serge Soft finish, easily draped, wears well. This is a strong autumn favorite.

Serges - - - - - - - Storm, diagonal, and navy, from 50c. to $1.75 per yard. Dye and finish unexcelled. Suitable for all and at suitable prices.

Jacquard Weaves Lustrous figures, choice designs, latest Parisian creations.

Showroom - - We wish to draw your attention to the great advantage of having Wraps, Capes and Coats proofed against rain. By a new process, which has proved a great success, we had our Tweeds so proofed before being made up, and can confidently recommend the garments made from these Tweeds.

Although twelve cases more are due and will probably arrive in a few days, we have just put into stock 500 garments, including Capes, Coats, Ulsters, Jackets, Golf Capes, Etc. These are of the pride-pleasing, comfort-giving kind, and are built to fit the wearer, and the figure doesn't have to be built to fit them. Waterproofs for Ladies, Misses and Children can't be beat of the kind and quality that sell. Must be seen to be appreciated. Have a look.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

October 12, 1895.

Go to Cheapside For Heating Stoves

MAUDE—We must have a Heating Stove this Winter, dear.

CHARLIE—Well, go down to Cheapside and get one. They have a big variety and their prices are always right.

CEO. POWELL & CO., CHEAPSIDE, 127 GOVERNMENT. ST.

Never Mind the Weather

Don't allow the cold snap to deter you from ordering your groceries. Christmas is coming and you want your plum pudding. We have it ready made, also condiments for making it.

Raisins: Off Stock Valencias, California Clusters, Layer Valencias, California Loose Muscatels.

Now Due from London:

Fine Dehasas, Zanti Currants, Jordan Almonds, and New Figs.

A Choice Selection of Wines and Liquors.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO., 127 Government Street.

Just Arrived

A Fine Line of Choicest

Creamery Butter,

In 2's, 5's, 10's, 20's and 50's. The correct thing for Family Trade.

Also New Stock of JAMS in 2 pound jars. Selling Very Cheap.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO., ...Leading Grocers.

Pin Your Faith

To London Hospital Cough Cure. It will not disappoint you.

JOHN COCHRANE

Prescription Druggist, N. W. Corner Yates and Douglas streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS—Small advertisements, set like this paragraph, received up to 4 p.m. each day. Larger ads. must be sent in earlier. "Changes" for standing ads. received up to 11 a.m.

WANTED—Two good coatmakers at John McCallum, 28 Broad street. nov9-2t

WANTED—Use of horse for his keep; in view of purchase. A, Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED—Insurance, loan and estate business; best experience and energy essential. Aply "I. L. E.," Times office. nov9-1t

GROCERY BUSINESS FOR SALE—Does cash trade only; a bargain on easy terms. Apply Shedden, Goward & Co., 7 Trounce avenue. nov9t1t

FOR EXCHANGE—Four acres rich soil, in fruit trees, 2 1-2 miles from postoffice; will exchange for city property, or sell. Address "Small Fruits," P.O. box 365. nov9-2t

$50 REWARD.

The above will be paid to anyone furnishing such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who poisoned my dog, "Rough," a wire haired fox terrier.

A. J. C. GALLETLY, Bank of Montreal, or "Hochelaga," Rockland avenue. nov9-3t

In the Matter of the Estate and Effects of Archibald Turner, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable Theodore Davie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, has granted probate of the will of Archibald Turner to Simeon Duck and Oregon Columbus Hastings, the executors therein named.

All persons indebted to or having claims against the estate are to make payment or application for payment as the case may be to the executors at the office of the undersigned.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1895.

WILLIAM DUCK, Room 3, Duck Building, Broad street, Victoria, Solicitor for the Executors. nov9-1mo.

Solitude Assured

"Oh, would that I might dwell in some cool, sequestered spot,
"The cold, cruel world forgetting, by cold, cruel world forgot."
"No need of that," the mossback's friend slyly, shyly rhymes;
Stay where you are—just still refuse to patronize the Times."

THE NEWFOUNDLAND BANKS

The Enquiry Against the Union Bank Directors is Drawing to a Close.

They File Voluminous Answers, but They Will be Sent Up for Trial.

St. Johns, Nfld., Nov. 9.—The preliminary inquiry against the directors of the Union Bank is drawing to a close and is expected to end Tuesday next.

The directors filed lengthy answers at to-day's hearing to the charges formulated against them by the crown. They recite the circumstances of their personal and collective connection with the bank, their duties as directors, the condition of their accounts and the manner of making up the yearly reports, the statements of which were alleged to be false.

The documents are very voluminous and make an apparently satisfactory answer to the allegations of the prosecution, but the magistrate will certainly send them for trial, as was done with the directors of the Commercial bank.

Details of another scandal are promised.

PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY.

He Is 54 Years Old To-day—Grand Trunk's President Marries.

London, Nov. 9.—The Prince of Wales' birthday is being celebrated in this city, Windsor and at Sandringham with the customary royal honors, and to-night the West End of London will be illuminated. The Prince is 54 years old.

The marriage of Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk railway, to Miss Beatrice Mostyn, took place to-day in Trinity church, Chelsea, and attracted a large and fashionable crowd.

The lord mayor's procession, otherwise the lord mayor's show, took place to-day, and attracted the usual crowd of sight seers. The weather was fine and the turn-out was the best in many years past.

—Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer has restored gray hair to its original color and prevented baldness in thousands of cases. It will do so to you.

TURKEY TOTTERING

Politically and Financially She is on the Verge of a General Smash-Up.

Ottoman Bank Has to Lend the Government Money for Present Pressing Needs.

Sultan's Successor Freely Talked of —Shady Doings in Official Circles.

Constantinople, Nov. 9.—There is no change for the better in the political situation here, unless it rests in the fact that the Ottoman bank has advanced the Turkish government the sum of $1,500,000 which will enable the new minister of finance, Sabri Pasha, to provide for the most pressing needs of the government, the latter, it would seem, consisting in fitting out the army reserves just called out in the Porte's attempt to make some show of trying to restore order in Armenia, but there are so many demands upon the treasury at the present moment that the money just advanced would not go a long way, even if it was all placed to legitimate uses, which is not likely to be the case.

In the best informed circles here the situation is regarded as decidedly critical, and important developments are expected within a short time. The ambassadors of the Powers do not regard the new Turkish ministry with favor. It is not expected to last long, and it is not thought that it will be able to do anything worth mentioning towards clearing the political atmosphere. The rumors of palace conspiracies, which have been in circulation for months past, continue to be bruited about. The name of the deposed Sultan, Mohammed Murad, removed from the throne because he was alleged to be suffering from idiocy is once more mentioned as being a likely candidate for the throne. There are many people who believe that deposed Sultan is quite as sane as the present ruler of the Ottoman empire, Abdul Medjid.

Then, of course, the name of the heir-apparent, Mohammed Reshad, is mentioned as likely to shortly succeed his uncle, the present Sultan, but that report has been in circulation for months past. In fact, it was said some time ago that the present Sultan had offered to resign in favor of Mohammed Reshad, but, it is added, the representatives do not look upon this as likely to prove any solution to the complicated situation, and the matter was allowed to drop. The difficulty does not rest in any individual, one Sultan is about as bad, or as good as another, it is the system of government in the Turkish empire which is to blame for all the trouble, and until there is a decided change in this direction, there will be no improvement in the condition of the Armenians or of the Turks.

The appointment of the ex-Grand Vizier, Kiamil Pasha, a decidedly well-meaning man, as Vali of Aleppo, is regarded here as being only another way of sending him into exile. He may not be actually led, but he will not be allowed to return from Aleppo until it suits to make him the scapegoat for the sins and lack of energy of others. The Sultan had to do something, as he changed his Grand Vizier and turned over his cabinet. He may gained some time by so doing, but that seems to be about all.

In addition to the exile of Kiamil to Aleppo, it is reported that a number of high personages have been exiled to Anetelia, but it is difficult to get at the truth in such matters, as the people reported exiled sometimes find their way to the bottom of the Bosphorus.

Turkish troops are being concentrated at Marash for an advance on Zeitoun so soon as the military preparations are completed.

Further private reports received here from Diarbekir estimates the number of Armenians at the recent massacres there at 5,000. It is believed that this number is in excess of the actual total of those killed, but there seems to be no doubt that the victims are numbered by the thousands.

London, Nov. 9.—A dispatch to the Times from Rome, referring to the gravity of Turkish affairs says that Italy is in perfect accord with England, and that the Italian fleet are ready to co-operate with the English fleet whenever the interests of Europe and peace may need it.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Times says that Kiamil Pasha was dismissed from the office of Grand Vizier by an offensively expressed tirade which was intended to disguise the fact that he had refused to retain office and to cloak the Sultan's insincerity as to his intentions regarding the reforms which have been demanded by the Powers in Armenia; and also to cloak his refusal to proclaim the reforms by an imperial edict. Kiamil Pasha was ordered to Aleppo forthwith, a virtual exile, but he was taken suddenly with a high fever and bronchitis, and his physicians declared that he was unfit to travel. The Sultan thereupon gave permission for the delay of his departure.

"It would be difficult," says the correspondent, "to conceive the condition of mind which brought the correspondent, "to conceive the condition of mind which brought the Sultan to appoint such a deplorable cabinet as to describe the consternation it has produced everywhere. The Grand Vizier is perhaps the least objectionable. His intentions are honest, but his capabilities are small. Tewfik Pasha is an nonentity. Abder Rahman and Meduke, are a couple of fanatics. Munir's aptitude for unclean work has raised him high in the esteem of the Sultan, and places him facile princeps at the head of the political spies."

The official gazette announces that Behri Pasha, who was dismissed from his official position in pursuance of the representations of the British ambassador, Sir Phillip Currie, owing to his ill-treatment of Armenians, has been decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Osmanch order, "as a reward for his good services."

This step on the part of the Sultan is considered most significant. Not only is it an open and distinct mark of approval of the ill-treatment of the Armenians, but a deliberate snub to Great Britain.

It is understood that the Vali of Aleppo, who is to be succeeded by the ex-Grand Vizier, Kiamil Pasha, was dismissed in consequence of representations of the United States minister, because the Vali refused to permit the United States consular agent at Aleppo to visit some naturalized American citizens of Armenian origin, who had been imprisoned for life. Mr. Terrell obtained permission from two Grand Viziers for the consular agent to visit them, but the Vali persisted in his refusal to permit prisoners to be seen. Eventually Mr. Terrell made strong representations to the Porte, and succeeded in obtaining the dismissal of the Vali, who is now on his way to Constantinople to be tried before Mr. Terrell.

Eleven Kurds, charged with the murder of Frank G. Lenz, of Pittsburg, who started to ride around the world on a bicycle, and disappeared in Armenia, have been arrested and taken to Erzeroum, to be tried there in the presence of the British consul, in the absence of an American consul. The arrest, to a certain degree, is due to the search Mr. William A. Sachtelben made for the missing rider, who represented a New York publication.

New York, Nov. 9.—The Armenian relief Association in this city cabled to-day to the relief committee in London £400 sterling for the sufferers in Sassoun.

A cable message has been received by the Association from the Duke of Westminster, giving information that the committee are still able to send funds to the region of famine.

PACIFIC CABLE PROJECT.

Negotiations Are Now in Progress for the Conference.

Toronto, Nov. 9.—The following is the Toronto Evening Telegram's special cable from London: Negotiations are in progress between Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner, the Colonial Office and the representatives here of the various African and Australian colonies regarding the present conference with the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, on the Pacific cable question. No date has been fixed for the conference, but it is thought it will be held within a fortnight. It will be conducted privately.

Mr. Dalby, secretary of the British Copyright Association, has sailed on the Campania. He will discuss the Canadian copyright question with Sir Charles H. Tupper on his arrival in Ottawa.

American News.

Lima, Peru, Nov. 9.—It is reported that the British steamer Mineral, loaded at Payta with Petroleum for San Francisco, has been burned to the water's edge.

Milwaukee, Nov. 9.—Judge Seaman has annulled the indictments against Eugene V. Debs, L. W. Rogers, Sylvester Keliher, Frank W. Archibald, C. S. McAuliffe, Walter L. Dunn, William Crimmons, John C. Calahan, D. A. Sullivan, Charles Van Ells, M. L. Joban, John Poulter, E. B. Dawes, William Horan, F. Zimmerman and Sims. The first four were officials of the A. R. U., Archibald and McAuliffe presidents of the local lodges, and who were charged with taking men from their work during the big strike last year. The action was taken by Special Agent C. Fish and District Attorney Wegman, on instructions from the attorney general.

CANADIAN CATTLE IN FRANCE.

Must be Quarantined Upon Arrival at the French Ports.

Paris, Nov., 9.—Owing to the dissatisfaction caused by the recent landing of Canadian horses and cattle at St. Malo, on the English channel, Deputy Bruner has written a letter to the minister of agriculture, M. Vigor, asking that vessels bringing foreign cattle to France, be quarantined upon arrival at French ports.

Cable News.

London, Nov. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says that the bimetallic league has adopted a resolution that before an international conference is held on the subject of bimetallism, the German government ought to negotiate with America and France.

The Vienna correspondent of the Chronicle records a stormy sitting of the Reichsrath on the rejection by the emperor of the election of Dr. Lueger by the anti-Semites as burgomaster of Vienna. The premier's explanation gave rise to unprecedented scenes. Dr. Lueger and Prince Leichenstein made violent and abusive speeches against the government. The house finally approved the rejection of Dr. Lueger's election by a majority of 54.

Canadian News.

Amherstburg, Ont., Nov. 9.—To-night the American tug Telephone was brought into the harbor in tow of the Canadian steamer Petrel. It is charged that the Telephone was illegally fishing in Canadian waters. The tug is owned by Kishman Bros., Vermillion, Ohio.

THE SECOND CRIME

Was Minnie Williams Murdered Because She Knew Blanche Lamont's Murderer?

She Admitted to a Friend That She Knew Too Much About the Affair.

Promised Reproduction of Drama Based on Emanuel Church Massacres.

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—Frank Young, who conducts a bakery in Alameda, promises to be one of the most important witnesses for the prosecution in the trial of Theodore Durrant for the murder of Minnie Williams. Young knew Miss Williams well, and says that the day before she was murdered she explained her depression of spirits by saying that she knew too much about the disappearance of Blanche Lamont.

"She came to the store on Thursday, the day previous to Good Friday," he said, "and I noticed at once that she was quite changed in manner from what I had always seen her. She had always been so lively and chatted and jested so good naturedly. But I noticed on this day that she were a very long face, was pre-occupied and seemed to be very much worried about something, and, being, as I said, accustomed to talk with her on subjects aside from the business she came on, I naturally asked her what was the matter. I knew she had been acquainted with Blanche Lamont, and supposing she had been quite intimate with her, I asked her, more in the way of saying something than for any other reason, if she was downhearted over the disappearance of her friend.

"She hesitated a moment, and then replied: 'I know too much about the disappearance of Blanche Lamont.'

"I was somewhat surprised at the reply, but I must confess mildly so; for at that time I had only noticed casually, as any total stranger to the circumstances might, that such a girl had disappeared. Still I was surprised enough to be interested, and asked her what she knew. She seemed to act as if she had said something she had not meant to, and, making some evasive answer, which I do not now recall, she left the store.

"I gave the matter no further attention until Durrant was accused of the crimes. Then that conversation came back to me. I kept still about it, however, as I did not wish to be drawn into the case, for I knew it would take me away from my business, and that I could not afford. I felt this way until after Durrant was held by the coroner's jury, and then felt relieved, for I had also felt as though I should offer my testimony. But after that, as I say, I felt relieved, and then decided to keep still and out of the case, for I have felt that there would have been enough evidence for conviction without my testimony."

R. C. White, author of the "Crime of a Century," the drama based on the story of the Emanuel church murders, announces that he will produce the play at a local theatre next Monday night, notwithstanding the injunction issued by Judge Murphy and served when the play was produced at the Alcazar theatre on August 20th. White contends that if there was ever any merit in Judge Murphy's injunction the order ceased to have any force when Durrant was found guilty of the murder of Blanche Lamont. In order to make his work more realistic Mr. White has rewritten much of it and has made an addition to the title. He now calls the play "The Crime of the Century, or the Demon of the Belfry." An exact representation of the exterior of Emanuel Baptist church will be given in one of the scenes, and the story of the murder of Blanche Lamont will be in accordance with the evidence introduced in the great trial. After Judge Murphy stopped the play at the Alcazar, White took his play into the interior, but could not find a manager with sufficient courage to produce it. He found it necessary to wait until the jury had rendered a verdict. Now, however, he feels that he is safe in going ahead.

T. K. Moore, the proprietor of the Auditorium, believes also that the court cannot interfere, inasmuch as the Minnie Williams case does not figure in the play as it stands, and as to the other case, the law itself has said all that the playwright says.

The advertisements announce the Monday night event as "A realistic production of the sensational drama of the age, 'The Crime of a Century, or the Demon of the Belfry,' an original drama by R. C. White, author of 'Evans and Sontag.'"

Eugene Deuprey was surprised to learn of White's intentions, but would not say in advance of consultation with Mr. Dickinson what action would be taken in the premises. He declared, however, that if Mr. Dickinson agreed with him as to what should be done, he supposed Judge Murphy would be asked to prevent the representation of the amended play.

—For a pain in the chest a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of the pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

BEGINNING TO KNOW THEM

Tacoma People Are Beginning to Discover What the Boodlers Are.

The Defunct Columbia National Bank Was Rotten to the Core.

Tacoma, Nov. 9.—The investigating committee of the Taxpayers' League and the Chamber of Commerce committee begin regular night sessions to-night in a room in the chamber of commerce building. They will continue until the work of the commission is finished. To-night Councilman C. A. Cavender, chairman of the finance committee, was examined touching city finances, collection of interest on city funds in banks, and other matters. Searching inquiries were made by the members of the committee, regarding the settlement made by last year's finance committee with the Bank of Tacoma, by which the bank was given a year's time to pay up the deposit of a quarter of a million.

City Attorney Wickersham has been one of the most important witnesses before the committee. He was examined yesterday and was in the committee room several hours. It was learned late to-night that Mr. Wickersham was questioned at length regarding evidence in his possession of bribery of voters at the water election in 1895. The city attorney's knowledge of the manner in which city funds had been handled in the banks was also tested. With the information already in its possession the committee is expected to push the prosecution of malefactors in and out of office, and more arrests are sure to follow. It is expected that the biggest sensation of all will be unearthed before Sunday. The committee is probing deep into the affairs of the closed banks having city money, with particular reference to the Columbia National. Although no great publicity has been given to the inside workings of the Columbia National Bank, owing to the fact that Comptroller Eckels has not appointed a receiver, it is known that the bank was used as a clearing house for politicians of all degrees and for political schemes extending three years back. The Post-Intelligencer has long been aware that when the books of the defunct bank are made public through the medium of the courts, the people of Tacoma will be astonished at the condition of its affairs. For two years past the bank has been known to be "rotten" to the core by those on the inside, and that it has been shamefully blackmailed and bled on account of the large amount of deposits of city and county funds it carried.

BRITAIN IS DETERMINED

To Reduce the King of Ashanti to Complete Subjection.

London, Nov. 9.—The Chronicle is officially informed that the war office has arranged for an expedition to Ashanti. This leaves no further doubt of the accuracy of the report from Accra, on the coast of Africa, that the king of Ashanti had declined the ultimatum offered to him by Great Britain, to the effect that the king should have a commissioner in his country and that he should place Ashanti under British protection. The dispatch of the expedition indicates that Great Britain is determined to reduce the king of Ashanti to complete subjection.

LIBELLED FOR BIG SALVAGE.

The Big Steamer Obdam Sued for $100,000 Salvage Services.

Philadelphia, Nov. 9.—The International Navigation Company has libelled the Netherlands-American line steamship Obdam, which was towed into Halifax last Saturday with her shaft broken, by the Pennland, for $100,000. It is the general opinion of shipping men that the case is one in which unusually meritorious services were rendered, as the vessel would have been driven on the shore of Sable island and become a total loss during the storm on the following night had she not fallen in with the Pennland. A strange coincidence is that just six years ago the Pennland was towed into Halifax under similar circumstances by one of the steamships of the Netherlands-American line.

STEAMER CANADA ASHORE.

With a Large Number of Passengers 175 Miles Below Quebec.

Quebec, Nov. 9.—The German steamship Canada, Captain Hahn, of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, from Hamburg and Antwerp for Quebec and Montreal with a large passenger list and general cargo, is ashore at Little Metis light, 175 miles below Quebec. The bottom of the steamer is cracked and the tanks are full of water, which is rising in the forehold. Later reports say that the Canada went too near the shore when passing Matane, and struck a reef, and it was found necessary to beach the boat to keep her from foundering. The passengers and crew are safe, as the vessel lies on a sandy beach.

INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

According to Official Reports—300 Polish Recruits for Cuba.

Havana, Nov. 9.—An important engagement occurred yesterday at Cayo Eping, near the border between Santa Clara and Matanzas, in the southern part of the island. The column of troops commanded by Colonel Louis Mulans, the forces of the civil guard, and a battalion of the Maria Christina regiment, had an engagement with the insurgent bands of Nunez and Perez. The action was fiercely contested and lasted from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until night. Official reports state that under cover of darkness the insurgents fled. This morning it was found that they had left upon the field thirty killed and a large number wounded. The report states that the troops lost on their side one officer and seven soldiers killed and a number wounded.

Cleveland, Nov. 9.—The Poles of this city have started a movement looking toward the sending of about three hundred recruits to join the Cuban army.

Matanzas, Nov. 9.—Over two thousand political prisoners, it is estimated, have been sent to Centea, Africa, since the beginning of the revolution.

Guatemala, Nov. 9.—A committee from the Cuban insurgents has arrived here and interviewed the secretary for foreign affairs, who promised them that Guatemala will recognize the Cubans as belligerents just as soon as the United States does.

CONFIDENT OF ACQUITTAL

Evidence Continues to be Taken in the Hyams Murder Case at Toronto,

And So Far it Has Proved Satisfactory to Defence—Prisoners Cheerful.

Toronto, Nov. 9.—More interest than ever was manifested by a large number of people attending the Hyams trial, which was continued this afternoon. Every available seat in court was occupied, and the smallest incidents of the trial were closely observed.

Among the exhibits put in by the crown is a photograph of Willie Wells. This photograph, from its position on the railing, directly confronted the prisoners, and though it could not have escaped their notice they evidenced no sign of emotion but rather stolid indifference.

The cross-examination of Expressman Fox was continued this afternoon. He denied having had any conversation with the defense relative to the trial. Witness said he was on intimate terms with the Hyams brothers and was acquainted with their methods of doing business. On one occasion he found the prisoners experimenting with the elevator. Harry Hyams said he was changing the weight, and it broke loose from him and the cage fell. Witness declared that there was at that time no necessity for using the elevator.

After being on the witness stand for eight hours, Fox was followed by Wallace Davenport, who was examined by Crown Attorney Curry. He described the position of Wells' body and on the whole it agrees with the evidence of Fox and Dr. King. He also declared that Wells wore gloves, and the spectacles which he usually wore were on the elevator weight and somewhat injured. Davenport gave full details in connection with various cuts on Wells' head, but on cross-examination these did not fully correspond with the statement at the police court examination.

The prisoners, though looking quite cheerful, were paying more attention to the evidence than formerly. They looked disappointed when the judge ruled out the attempt of the defense to secure the opinion of Fox as to whether the condition of affairs which existed on the morning of Wells' death could have been occasioned by a weight falling from a rope.

The evidence so far taken seems to be satisfactory to the defense, and the prisoners are confident of acquittal. Though the evidence of Fox, the star witness for the prosecution was damaging to the prisoners' case, his cross-examination resulted in many inconsistencies which materially weakened his testimony.

A NEW ENGLAND JINGO.

A New York Critic of Senator Chandler's War Articles.

It will have been observed that Senator "Bill" Chandler has waxed exceedingly bold. He wants to fight England for her interference with our "direct interest," and also for her generally offensive behavior "all over the world." We are going to fight her, it appears, in conjunction with Russia, and we may not declare war for twenty years, not perhaps until Bill has again been Secretary of the Navy and enlarged the same according to his own notions. But she may declare war against us at any time, and that war will be "welcomed." These things Bill is ready to maintain with his body on any stump in New Hampshire.

This is extremely queer talk to come from so near the coast. It is what we expect from a kangaroo like Peffer, bounding and bellowing in an open prairie 1500 miles from any coast to an audience which is quite confident that no invading force will ever attain its habitat and inflict upon it any of the immediate horrors of war. But then Lodge is from the coast, and so is Frye, who insists upon gobbling, not only Canada, but Cuba and Hawaii, and these statesmen are more exposed than Bill in case of invasion. Lodge, indeed, would be a shining mark for a British fleet. Frye lives on a little island, but the British would hate him so if they had ever heard of him that they would fit out a boat party for the express purpose of cutting him out. As for Bill, the coast of New Hampshire is short and inhospitable and offers little temptation to an invading fleet, except the Portsmouth navy yard, which is in Maine. If the invader, smarting under the lash of Bill's invective, were to undertake to kidnap him and confine him in the subcellar of the Tower of London, loaded with chains, he would blithely ascend to the head waters of the Merrimac, and taking refuge in the rocky fastnesses of the White Mountains, would grin defiance upon his baffled pursuers.—New York Times.

How to Get "Sunlight" Books.

Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 23 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post-paid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a special opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at six cents per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cents. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

WHIST AND ITS PLAYERS.

Men and Women Who Make a Living by Teaching It.

Men and women teach the game of whist in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Brooklyn and San Francisco, receiving handsome sums for their services and ranking with the professors of science and language.

Professors of whist they do not call themselves preferring to figure as experts in a scientific calling who may be consulted at their offices like other experts. Those of them who consider their calling from its artistic side receive pupils in their studios—the best of them for there are not more than half a dozen good professional instructors in this most dignified of all the combinations of cards and amusement—make an excellent living.

That women should have speedily taken high rank as instructors in an art, so to speak, which requires concentration of thought, inocuous desuetude of tongue and deliberation of both purpose and action, is surprising at first blush.

There are several women instructors and several men, too, in the large cities, who receive as high as $1.50 an hour for instruction. An instructor of New York is frequently paid special rates, in gross, to take charge of classes in Pottsville Reading, the Oranges, Long Branch, Richfield Springs and other summer resorts.

To the roster of crack whist players in the United States at least two hundred women are added every year. The best known whist players of the gentler sex number as follows, approximately: In San Francisco, 12; in Washington State, 12; in Boston and vicinity, 50; in Milwaukee, 50; in Chicago, 50; in New York, 25; in the Oranges, 10, and in Philadelphia, 100, composing the entire membership of two whist clubs.

Two of the best whist players in New Jersey are ladies living in Englewood. What used to be a man's amusement, a sport for kings, is now par excellence, a woman's game. And it is better played to-day than it ever was in the three hundred years of its existence.

The authors and improvers, and chief exponents of whist, however, have been and are men. The scientific whist which is taught to-day and studied with delight by men of learned minds and women of intellectual acumen is a product of the last twelve years. Louis XIV. played triomphes with his courtiers, the triumphant suit giving its name to "tumps."

The English aristocracy speedily took it up and the court of James II. excelled in it. Intellectual men found it offered admirable discipline for their brains and it became a fad with them. Gamblers even acquired the game for the sake of the opportunities it afforded them of getting in touch with good society. Whist, at a guinea a rubber, was a favorite diversion of Burke, Pitt and Fox, who made up with Sheridan a famous game.

Pole, Cavendish, Trist and Foster are the authors and promoters of modern whist, as played in the United States to-day by about 15,000 men and women and in Europe by many thousands more. Dr. William Pole, F. R. S., an Oxford teacher of music, is the father of the modern game. His system of leads applies only to the high cards in the suits.

"Cavendish," who is a gentleman of leisure, has popularized Pole's system, which left the lower cards of the suits in doubt until Mr. Trist, of New Orleans, conceived the idea, in 1885 and 1886, of a systematic method of giving information from low card leads.

And here, for the benefit of readers, who do not understand whist, it should be stated that it is a game which four persons play with 52 cards, evenly dealt out to them, one at a time, the cards being valued exactly according to their faces, except that all thirteen of the suit represented by the last card dealt, are tramps and may be played "triumphantly" when the player is unable to follow the other suits.

The game is won by the side, or pair, having the most points at its conclusion, every trick over six counting a point. Honors, an additional scoring allowance, to the holders of the face cards in the trump suit, are no longer allowed.

The object of Pole, Cavendish, Trist and Foster, in their precepts, codes, and systems is to enable each of the partners to surmise what cards the other holds in his hand.

Pole's leads, conceived in 1881, informs the partners—and the adversaries, as well—of the high cards each holds. Trist suggested that when compelled to lead a low card you play invariably your fourth best. Then came R. F. Foster, of Baltimore, with his now famous rule of eleven, based on mathematical calculations and designed to inform your partner, when you are compelled to lead a low card, just what the exact combination of high cards is in your hand.

When "Cavendish" visited America in 1883, he said, in his triumphal tour from Boston to San Francisco, refreshing, encouraging and inspiring the faithful in every city along his route, that Americans are the best whist players in the world. It is thought there are a million devotees of whist on the globe and about two hundred thousand of them are in the United States.

Yes, in spite of the enthusiasm bred of hospitality and good breeding, "Cavendish's" statement may not be far out of the way. Assuredly, whist, which is now played almost universally in England, has steadily gained prestige in the United States.—New York Herald.

Nervous Prostration

It is now a well established fact in medical science that nervousness is due to impure blood. Therefore the true way to cure nervousness is by purifying and enriching the blood. The great blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this letter:

"For the last two years I have been a great sufferer with nervous prostration and palpitation of the heart. I was weak in my limbs and had smothered sensations. At last my physician advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did, and I am happy to say that I am now strong and well. I am still using Hood's Sarsaparilla and would not be without it. I recommend it to all who are suffering with nervous prostration and palpitation of the heart." MRS. DALTON, 56 Alice St., Toronto, Ontario. Get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. It is not what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

A Splendid Line of

Quadruple Silver Plate

Comprising the Very Latest Novelties in Exquisite Designs.

We cannot begin to describe these Goods; they must be seen to be appreciated. They are not old stock, but have only been in the store for a few days.

Read This List

Carefully and then come round to inspect the stock.

PLATED CAKE BASKETS.
PLATED CRUETS.
PLATED TRAYS.
PLATED TEA POTS.
PLATED BISCUIT BOXES.
PLATED PICKLE JARS.
PLATED CREAM & SUGAR SETS.
PLATED CIGAR CASKETS.
PLATED JEWEL CASES.
PLATED TOAST RACKS.
PLATED BUTTER DISHES.
PLATED BREAD PLATTERS.
PLATED BREAKFAST CRUETS.
PLATED WATER JUGS.

These articles with hundreds of others you can see in

....OUR ART DEPARTMENT.....

Weiler Bros.

51 to 55 Fort St.

FAR-SEEING PEOPLE always discern Merit, Quality and Worth in the wonderful

DIAMOND DYES

Made expressly for home use.

Diamond Dyes are precious helps in city and town homes. To the farmer's wife and daughters they are invaluable agents of economy. Diamond Dyes come in forty-eight colors for wool, cotton, mixed goods, silk and feathers. They are easy to use, and give colors that neither sun or soapsuds will fade. Beware of imitations; ask for the "Diamond," and see that you get them; all dealers sell them.

Direction Book and samples of colored cloth free; address

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., Montreal, P.Q.

AUCTION SALES.

H. Cuthbert & Co

Real Estate, Furniture, Farm Stock and

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

Specialties—Furniture and Real Estate Sales Cattle Auction Twice a Month.

Seven years' experience in some of the largest cities in England, amongst the finest auctioneers in the world. Four years' experience here in Victoria, with a thorough practical knowledge of every branch of the business and of the values of every description of merchandise.

MONEY LOANED

on every class of chattels consigned for sale. We advise our clients, in their own interests, to sell their goods at auction, as they get the full market price; but when an auction is not desired

WE BUY FURNISHED HOUSES FOR CASH,

or any bankrupt stock to any amount, at a moment's notice. We give the same personal attention to small sales that we do to large auctions. We endeavor always to be courteous to those attending our sales and to study their convenience. We make settlements same day, if desired. Our premises are the best appointed, most central and convenient to the city, and have been specially adapted to their present purposes by ourselves at a large expense. Have you any auction or confidential business? Come and see us. We handled nearly $100,000 OF OUR CLIENTS' MONEY IN 1894—that is the test. Terms the same as any other auctioneer of standing.

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.,
Auctioneers Abreast of the Times.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, at their next sitting for a transfer of the license held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors on the premises known as the "Jubilee Saloon," situate at 49 Johnson street, Victoria, to Alex. McTaggart, of Victoria.

J. H. GARRIDES.

Dated the 5th of November, 1895.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I shall apply for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the White Horse Hotel, corner of Humboldt and McClure streets, to Tom Hinchcliffe.

RODERICK CAMERON.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 14th, 1895.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Board for the City of Victoria, for a transfer of the license held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors on the premises known as the "Senate" Saloon, situate at No. 91 Government street, Victoria, to James Preston, of the City of Victoria.

FRED WELDON.

Dated Nov. 4th, 1895.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Board for the City of Victoria, for a transfer of the license held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors on the premises known as the "London Saloon," situate on the southeast corner of Johnson and Broad streets, Victoria, to Fritz Schneider, of the city of Victoria.

C. F. JACKSON.

Dated Nov. 4th, 1895.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, for a transfer to Robert Anderson, of the license now held by me for the sale of liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Telegraph Hotel, situate at No. 47 Store street, in the city of Victoria.

Dated at Victoria, 25th October, 1895.

oct25 MRS. P. A. ASTRICO.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Samuel Ricketts, are requested to send particulars thereof to Robert Porter or Thomas Shotbolt on or before November 1st, 1895, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to pay such indebtedness to us forthwith.

ROBERT PORTER,
THOMAS SHOTBOLT,
Executors.

oct10-td

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, for a transfer to Robert B. Hamilton, of the license now held by me for the sale of liquors by retail upon the premises known as the American Hotel, situate on 15 Yates street, in the city of Victoria.

Dated at Victoria, 26th October, 1895.

W. J. PHILLIPS.

oc26

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I shall apply for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the Clarence Hotel, situate on the corner of Yates and Douglas streets, to George Walker and A. R. McDonald.

GEORGE G. MELDRAM.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 7th, 1895. 1m

NOTICE.

Any person who shall have in his possession the deeds of the farm of the late Samuel Ricketts, or any knowledge of the whereabouts of the same, shall be rewarded upon application to R. PORTER or THOS. SHOTBOLT, Executors.

Victoria, Oct. 24th, 1895. nov7-3w

HUGHITT & McINTYRE ESTATE.

Notice to Creditors and Others.

Notice is hereby given that the trustees of the above Estate, acting under the trusts of the deed of assignment bearing date the 6th of October, 1895, for the benefit of the creditors of Amos J. Hughitt require all persons having claims or demands on the said Estate to forthwith send the amount and full particulars thereof to Matthew Trotter Johnson, Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. And notice is also given that at the expiration of one month from this date the Trustees will proceed to distribute the proceeds of the said Estate, having regard to the claims of which the Trustees then have notice.

THOMAS EARLE
M. T. JOHNSTON,
Trustees

Dated November 6th, 1895. 1m

Land Registry Act.

Lot 82, Section XI., Kennedy Town, Sooke District.

Whereas the Certificate of Title of Robert Williams to the above hereditaments, bearing date the 15th day of November, 1895, has been lost, and application has been made for a duplicate of same, notice is hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary, in writing, within one month from the date hereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, October 26th, 1895. 1m

Notice of Assignment.

The Estate of Frederick Landsberg.

Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," and the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Amendment Act, 1894," notice is hereby given that Frederick Landsberg, residing at 57 Herald street, in the city of Victoria, B. C., carrying on business at Government street, in the city of Victoria aforesaid, Pawnbroker and Merchant, has by deed dated the 23rd day of October, 1895, granted and assigned all his personal estate, credits and effects which may be seized and sold under execution, and all his real estate (except leaseholds), unto Gustav Leiser, of Yates street, in the city of Victoria, B. C., and residing at 178 Yates street, in the said city of Victoria, Wholesale Dry Goods Merchant, in trust, for the purpose of paying and satisfying ratably and proportionately and without preference or priority, the creditors of the said Frederick Landsberg. The said deed was executed by the said parties thereto and the trusts thereby created were accepted and undertaken by the said Gustav Leiser on the 23rd day of October, 1895. Creditors of the said Frederick Landsberg are required to send forthwith full particulars of their claims, proved by statutory declaration, to the said trustee, and all persons indebted to the said Frederick Landsberg are required to pay the amounts of their indebtedness to the said trustee forthwith.

After the 24th day of December, 1895, the said trustee will proceed to distribute the assets among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to those claims of which he shall then have had notice, and the said trustee will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not, at the time of such distribution, have had notice.

Dated the 23rd day of October, 1895.

WILLIAM DUCK,
Room 6, Duck Building, Broad street, Victoria, Solicitor for Gustav Leiser, Trustee.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices, corner Broad street and Trounce avenue.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. J. Hall, Homœopathist,

Has removed his office to Norwood, Oak Bay Avenue, where he resides.

Hours the same as usual—2 to 5 p.m., and 7:30 to 9 in the evenings of Tuesdays and Fridays. Sundays and holidays excepted. oct 31-1m

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.

The Hall of the above society in Maguire Block, Broad street, is now daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson street. Telephone 132; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B. C.

SCAVENGERS

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 90 Vancouver street. Telephone, 130.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE—To let, near P. O. Suit four bachelors. Address House, Times Office. nov5-2t

MASQUERADE SUITS to rent, lower than ever, Room 2, Turner Block. nov81t

TO LET—A suite of rooms, suitable for housekeeping; also one nice room on ground floor suitable for housekeeping. Apply to Mrs. C. F. Jackson, Balmoral Hotel, Douglas street.

TO LET—Rooms in a most delightful part of the city, for lady and gentleman or single gentlemen. With or without board. Bathroom and every convenience in the house. Address "Junius," care Times Office. Oct. 31-1m.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, improved farm near McPherson's Station, 160 acres, 8 acres cleared, 2 roomed house, 2 barns, chicken house and shed, situate on the banks of the Kokalah river. Price reduced to $800, or rent $6 per month. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

FOR SALE.

BOOKS—To please all sorts and conditions of men, old and new women at H. Mason's Book Exchange, 40 Government street. nov7-6t

FOR SALE—Choice residential property in lots to suit, Beacon Hill and Cadboro Bay Road. Any reasonable offer will be entertained. For particulars apply to John J. Austin, 32 Fort street. nov8-1w

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On the 29th Nov., fox terrier pup, lemon-colored spots over both eyes, also small growth of hair in the right eye. Anyone returning same to No. 20 Belcher street will be rewarded. nov7-3t

WANTS.

WANTED AT ONCE—50 men, 25c. an hour, at Beaver Lake Water Works. Walkem, King & Casey. oc28

WANTED—A general servant girl. Apply 80 Superior street. oc18-tf

AMUSEMENTS.

TYROLEAN QUEEN—By special request. Last performance Saturday night. Doors open at 7, commence at 8. Admission 25 cents. No reserved seats. nov8-2t

GARND MASQUERADE BALL to be given in Winn's Hall, Tuesday, Nov. 12. Prizes on view in McMartin's window, 57 Yates street.

WANTED, Young Men and Women

or older ones if still young in spirit, of undoubted character, good talkers, ambitious and industrious, can find employment in a good cause, with $40.00 PER MONTH and upwards, according to ability.

REV. T. S. LINSCOTT, Brantford, Can.

WANTED, SEVERAL MEN

of good character, who can furnish horse and light rig. $75 to $250 a month. Applicants write fully.

THE BRADLEY GARRETSON CO., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

JEWELERS, ETC.

WALTHAM WATCHES, $7.

In solid silver cases, guaranteed for five years.

S. A. STODDART,

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c., New Main Spring, 75c.; Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Government Street, Victoria.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON

PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.

Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 138

The British Columbia Corporation,

LIMITED.

TEMPLE BUILDING, FORT ST., VICTORIA.

Immediate advances on all kinds of security at low rates of interest. Rents Collected, Estates Managed.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd., Agents.

—Boys' heavy wool stockings 25 cts a pair, Gilmore & McCandless.

PROSPECTS OF BUSINESS

Have Not Been Much Affected by the Recent U. S. Elections, but May Be.

Dun and Bradstreet's Reports Show Commercial Matters to be Fairly Healthy.

New York, Nov. 9.—R. D. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade says: It has been a broken week and just before and after the elections in the most of the states the operations rarely have much significance. Business may be largely affected in time, but as yet there is scarcely any indication what the effect will be. The price of bessemer is lower, $14.75, at Pittsburg and billets are lower because there is scarcely any demand for rails at the combination price. Structural contracts are now few, and the demand for wire and wire nails has been curtailed by the nail trusts; advance of prices 176 per cent. in four months. The large western and eastern orders for cars help the demand for bar but finished products are quite generally sold below quotations which are lower than they were two months ago. Copper is a shade weaker at $11.75 for lake, with slow buying; tin a fraction lower at $14.55, with the visible supply 27,675 against 22,734 a year ago, and lead is a trifle lower at 3.3 cents. The anthracite coal combination seems ready to make higher prices.

The United States Leather Company, holding great quantities produced from high priced pigs, find outside concerns reducing prices of leather and has stopped production for 60 days in order to control the market. Rough calf is two cents lower this week, with other kinds unchanged.

Meanwhile the boot and shoe manufacturers are embarrassed even to the stoppage of many works by the refusal of jobbers to purchase, in the belief that leather and shoes must decline in accord with hides. Manufacturers have offered concessions ranging from 5 to 10 cents per pair, only increasing the indisposition to buy. Retailers still hold large stocks of shoes bought at high prices, and jobbers think it is safer to wait. Shipments from Boston are near 25 per cent. less than a year ago.

Many woollen mills are also closed to wait for orders, though the demand is fairly satisfactory for some dress goods and worsteds and the Washington mills open clay worsted at 10 cents advance. The reaction from speculative prices of wool abroad, and the stiffness of speculation and country holders here, reduced sales to 5,621,350 pounds for the week, against 8,215,000 for the same week of 1892, but stocks of foreign wool here are very large. Cotton mills do well, as the halt and hesitation in cotton does not stop buying of goods and many believe goods are safe at current prices even if cotton is not.

Wheat falls back with great reluctance from its summer rise of 20 cents, but has declined 1¼ for the week, western receipts being 8,019,910 bushels, against 3,845,632 for the same week last year. The belief in a crop much smaller than last year's has to resist actual receipts of 45,725,368 bushels in six weeks against 30,446,905 last year, and Atlantic exports have been only 9,093,424 bushels, flour included, against 13,347,619 last year. The reports of winter wheat from some states are also better. Corn comes forward largely, receipts being more than double last year and nearly a million bushels went abroad. The rapid marketing of supplies of wheat from Russia and Argentina and the larger exports of corn from this country, both tend to lessen the future demand for American wheat. Failures for the week have been 280 in the United States, against 261 last year, and 49 in Canada, against 42 last year.

Bradstreet's reports the week's total bank clearings for the Dominion of Canada as: Montreal $12,015,285, decrease 14.8 per cent.; Toronto $7,210,000, increase 17.4; Halifax $1,307,054, increase 7.7; Winnipeg $2,331,555, increase 43 per cent.; Hamilton $956,301, increase 5.3; totals $23,930,204, decrease 1 per cent.

Speculation in New York to-day was quiet and depressed, and the distribution of business somewhat limited. The course of prices was dominated by disturbing reports as to the European political situation, and the over-speculation in mining shares, and by apprehension caused by the continued strength of the market for sterling exchange.

There was fairly free selling of a number of the international shares for foreign account.

The heaviest loss in the railway list occurred in Louisville & Nashville, 3 per cent., and was accredited to liquidation by European investors; selling from the same source also caused substantial declines in other shares having a foreign market.

The fears of gold exports were again unjustified as no engagements had been made for to-day's steamers, aside from the foreign operations referred to, and which included stocks other than the ones mentioned. The trading was for the most part of a professional character. The railroad earnings against constituted about the most important news bearing upon share prices. The market opened active and weak. The downward trend was uninterrupted till just before the close, when some prominent shares improved somewhat.

The Evening Post's special financial cablegram from London to-day is as follows: There were further forced sales in Paris to-day with rumors of still further difficulties there. This caused a panicky fall all round the list. The closing was at the lowest. Consols fell nearly one point to 105 1-2. Americans opened steady, but became flat in sympathy with the other markets, selling in New York, and the closing of an account here. The close was at the lowest.

The future of the market rests entirely on the development of the position in Paris, and the outcome of the Turkish difficulty. Consols are said to have been sold to-day to Barnato to support his specialities.

The markets in Paris and Berlin were flat all day but the latest prices were a shade harder.

Bradstreet's says: The five Canadian cities, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Halifax show $23,930,000 bank clearings this week, an increase of 14 per cent. over last week, but a decrease of more than one per cent. from the total in the week of November of last year. Compared with the corresponding period of 1893 this week's Canadian bank clearing total shows a gain of 11 per cent., and as compared with 1892 the gain is 15 per cent. General trade at Montreal continues quiet owing to the prevalence of mild weather, noticeably in dry goods and woollens. Jobbers in groceries and hardware report a decreasing demand. At Quebec City there is more activity in flour and groceries, owing to the approach of the close of navigation.

Toronto jobbers of staples complain of the effects of mild weather. Advices from St. John, N. B., report business quiet, and that mill owners expect an average lumber cut. Large shipments of potatoes and oats have been made from Prince Edward Island, but the demand is slack. There are 39 business failures reported from the Dominion against 48 last week, and 40 in the week last year.

CRIPPLED BY RHEUMATISM

A KING'S CO., N. S., MAN SUFFERS FOR LONG WEARY MONTHS.

Had Reached a Stage When He Was Unable to Turn in Bed Without Aid—Hundreds of Dollars Spent in the Search of Relief—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Again Prove Their Wonderful Health Giving Power.

From the Kentville, N. S., Chronicle.

Mr. David O. Corkum, of Scott's Bay road, is the owner of one of the best farms in King's county, N. S., and is one of the best known farmers in that section of the county. He is naturally a hard working man, and when strong is always to be found busy on his place. Last winter he spent the whole season in the lumber woods, was strong and healthy and worked as hard as any one. But it has not always been so. In fact it is the wonder of the neighborhood that he is able to work at all. Before removing to Scott's Bay road Mr. Corkum lived at Chester, Lunenburg, N. S., and while there was a great sufferer from rheumatism, which affected him in such a way that he was unable to do manual labor of any kind. About this time he moved to his present home, but he could not get a moment's respite from the effects of his disease. Feeling that he must get well at any cost, he had his old doctor brought from Chester to his relief, but he was unable to do anything for him. He tried many kinds of medicine, hoping to receive benefit, but to no avail. Being determined not to die without a struggle, he had doctors brought from Halifax, but still continued to get worse. About three years ago he took to his bed and his case developed into bone and muscle rheumatism of the worst type. It spread through all his bones, up into his neck and into his arm, causing partial paralysis of that limb, rendering it utterly useless, since he could not lift it above his waist. All the strength left his muscles and he was unable to turn in bed without aid. He was able to stand upon his feet, but could not walk. Still the doctors waited upon him and still he took their medicines, but with no beneficial result. During this time Mr. Corkum paid out several hundred dollars in hard cash for doctors' bills and medicine, all of which did him not one particle of good. After lying in bed for fifteen months his case was pronounced hopeless and he was given up by all. About this time he heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and as a last resource he resolved to give them a trial. The first four boxes produced no noticeable effect, but at the fifth he began to notice a change. Feeling encouraged, he kept on, and from that time he rapidly improved, and after using the Pink Pills for a period of some twelve weeks he was restored to perfect health. Such was the wonderful story told a representative of the Western Chronicle by Mr. Corkum a short time ago. Mr. Corkum is now 59 years of age and perfectly healthy, and feels younger and better than he has for years, and attributes his recovery solely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he is willing to prove the truth of these statements to any one who may call upon him.

These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50. There are numerous imitations and substitutes, against which the public is cautioned.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NANAIMO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, Nov. 9.—W. S. Planta has succeeded in forming a company for the purpose of developing the coal lands of Gabriola. The company has been formed with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The directors are Albert J. Hill, M.A., member of Canadian Society of Civil Engineers; ex-Manager Cumberland, of the Lorway and Emery coal mines, Nova Scotia; Elijah Priest, M.E., C.E.; Arthur E. Rand, Marcus Wolf, and W. W. B. McInnes. It has long been thought that a valuable coal basin has been awaiting development on the north end of the island, and Mr. Planta is to be congratulated on his enterprise and shrewdness in obtaining the bond and interesting practical men in the scheme.

With a view to carrying out the scheme for the amalgamation of the two Anglican parishes in this city which was mooted some time ago, it is understood that the Bishop of Columbia has appointed a commission to visit Nanaimo to report on the matter. The names of Mr. Justice Drake, Judge Harrison, Beaumont Boggs, Archdeacon Scriven and Rev. Mr. Cooper of Wellington are mentioned in this connection.

Charles Wilson, who resides on a little is

Charles Wilson, who resides on a little island up the coast, was coming down with a boat load of lumber when the boat capsized. Wilson managed to get on the upturned boat and was in this position from 6 o'clock until 2 o'clock the following morning, when the boat grounded. He succeeded in reaching Kelly and McFape's brickyard and after partaking of their hospitality recovered from the effects of his exposure.

Messrs. Alfred McKinnon and John C. Griffith recorded a claim on Valdes Island this morning. It is situated on the northwest side of the island, facing Nodales channel. They expect to find gold in paying quantities.

NEW DENVER

The Ledge.

The American Bay is making a shipment over the K. & S. railway.

The Rambler has shipped 7 tons of high grade ore to the Pilot Bay smelter.

The Ruth has 50 tons of ore on hand, but cannot ship until ore sacks are more plentiful. This mine looks well in every respect.

Tom Jefferson did not conclude the deal for the Monitor, at Three Forks, and Geo. Petty, the owner, commenced to work it himself last Monday.

The bucket tramway connecting the R. E. Lee with the Washington trail is completed. The Lee will probably ship 100 tons this season.

There are 200 tons of ore sacked at the Payne awaiting the rawhides. The mine will probably ship 500 tons this winter.

The territory along Lemon Creek has swarmed with prospectors during the past week, drawn there by the rich strike of Clay and his partners.

Three locations have been made and recorded on the lower Arrow lake, opposite Watchman creek. The ore is dry and carries considerable silver.

The deals in progress for the purchase of the Noble Five and Arlington groups are awaiting the arrival of an expert from the east. He will probably be in this week.

The Phoenix, on the north fork of Carpenter creek, has been leased for one year to Utley and McGinty. They have commenced to work it, and will make a shipment in January.

The Last Chance has about 100 tons on hand, produced from development work. Under the able management of John O'Regan the property looks better than most of the properties in the country.

VERNON.

Vernon News.

The rock cut along Vasseau Lake, which is the only bad place on the road between Penticton and Kettle river, has been undergoing repairs under the superintendence of Mr. Louis Christian.

A rumor, which it is difficult to trace to its source, has been in circulation lately to the effect that a smelter will be erected in the spring, either at Penticton or Okanagan Landing.

An effort is being made to establish in the neighborhood of Vernon a shippers' union of the same character that has done so much at Mission towards working up a profitable trade in farm produce.

Mr. S. D. Ord has struck a mineral claim on the commonage which looks as if it might be developed into as rich rock as has yet been found in the district. He has submitted specimens to F. H. Latmer for assay, but as yet has received no returns.

Work which was stopped on the foundations of the new flour mills at Armstrong, owing to a mistake in the plans, has been resumed and will be pushed forward with all possible expedition.

The Enderby flour mills have for some time back been running to their full capacity, and large shipments of wheat have been steadily received from this part of the district.

A good deal of prospecting has recently been done near the head of the lake and Mr. George Stump brought in some fine looking rock for assay this week, which apparently is rich in copper and from all appearances ought to carry gold.

Since the big assay of $219 in gold was announced last week as having been obtained from the Bon Diable claim, a number of prospectors have been steadily working back of the BX ranch, and several claims have been located in that vicinity. Messrs. Costerton and Simmons, the lucky owners of this claim, which promises to be one of the richest in the district, are sending this week a shipment of their rock to W. Pellew Harvey of Vancouver, in order to have it treated by the cyanide process and thus ascertain exactly what it contains.

MIDWAY.

Midway Advance.

Boundary Falls townsite, which was formerly platted, is now being surveyed into town lots by Mr. J. A. Coryell.

McLaren Bros., of Grand Prairie, Kettle river, are having their ranch surveyed into a townsite by Mr. J. A. Coryell, and almost immediately plots will be placed upon the market.

It is reported that Messrs. Johnston and McCarren have bonded the Kalumet claim in Wellington camp to the parties who have purchased the Winnipeg.

All placer claims in the Osoyoos division have been laid over by the gold commissioner from 1st November, 1895 to 1st June, 1896.

Mr. Scott McRae a few days since returned from a very successful hunting and prospecting trip up the west fork of Kettle river. Some nice mountain sheep and goat heads were secured, as also some good looking specimens of quartz.

On Wednesday last another large drove of passed through Midway on their way to Rossland and Trail, being taken over by Mr. Cawston.

A good ledge of ore has been struck on the Scotia, a claim belonging to Mr. W. McMynn, and located in Deadwood camp.

A shaft house is being erected on the Stemwinder claim, Greenwood camp, which will give better facilities for work during the winter.

It is understood that Mr. Austin Hammer has bonded the half interest in the Copper claim, Copper camp, to Mr. W. T. Smith, for the sum of $25,000.

Mr. Ballard, the gentleman who put through the deal on the Winnipeg claim, has gone north to examine the Monarch mine at Cherry creek.

A working bond on the Anaconda for a period of ten months has been given to Mr. J. King and Captain Rawlston, by Messrs. McDonald, McMynn and Bielenberg, the owners. The Anaconda is a copper proposition and is situated on Prior creek, a tributary of Boundary creek.

Mr. T. McDonald, while recently doing assessment work on the Scotia came upon an unexpected body of ore which, upon being opened up, proved to be about four feet wide and of a character similar to that found in the Gem claim in the same camp. The quartz on the surface is greatly decomposed and carries free gold.

As a consequence of the recent Winnipeg deal, a general air of activity prevails in the whole of Wellington camp, as lumber is being got out for the building of houses, ore bins, etc., and a force of men will be put on at once to carry on the work of development. Three shifts of men in all probability will be made use of and before spring there will be a shaft sunk to a respectable depth upon the claim.

On Tuesday last, J. R. Toole, agent for Marcus Daly, purchased from Duncan McIntosh the now famous Winnipeg claim in Wellington camp, for the sum of $20,000. The terms of purchase are: $1000 down; $4000 as soon as the crown grant is obtained, which will be as soon as the claim is surveyed and it can be issued, and $15,000 before the 15th of July next.

The whole of the interest in the Snowshoe claim and one half interest in the Phoenix mineral claim in Greenwood camp have been bonded to W. T. Smith, acting agent for Messrs. Farrell and Midgeon, by the owners, Messrs. Denzler, Gibbs and McDonald. A subsequent search through the records disclosed the nature of the bond, in which the following is stipulated: That for the sum of $40,000 paid down, and a further sum of $19,000 to be paid on or before the 5th day of December, the owners covenant to deliver a sufficient title to the purchaser of the property.

Hood's is Wonderful.

No less than wonderful are the cures accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla, even after other preparations and physician's prescriptions have failed. The reason, however, is simple. When the blood is enriched and purified, disease disappears and good health returns, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier.

HOOD'S PILLS are prompt and efficient and do not purge, pain or gripe. 25c.

Uncle Joshua—Funny thing about them curtains in the theayters.

Mrs. Hornpaim—What about 'em pa?

Uncle Joshua—Qou'de always readin' about 'em 'comin' down" just at an interestin' part of the thing. I'd fasten 'em up so's they couldn't drop ef I had to nail 'em up.

"It's a shame," said an ardent patriot, "that our girls should be married away into Europe, as they constantly are."

"Yes," replied Sinnicker, "it might be worse."

"How?"

"They might insist on their husbands living in this country."

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Chase & Sanborn's

Seal Brand Coffee

Universally accepted as the Leading Fine Coffee of the World.

The only Coffee served at the WORLD'S FAIR.

CHASE & SANBORN, BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

A PLUGGED DOLLAR

Is as big around as a good dollar, but it won't pass. Same way with a Plugged Suit. Poor trimmings, poor workmanship, and antiquated styles give the suit and its wearer away every time and won't pass with well-dressed gentlemen.

We don't make any of that kind here.

WE DO make proper Clothing at Popular Prices.

Our aim has always been—not to turn out cheap, sloppy garments blown together by unskilled labor—but to honestly build up the Best Garments in British Columbia for the least money. Nuff sed.

JOHN McCALLUM,
THE FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
Next to Times Building, 28 1-2 Broad St.

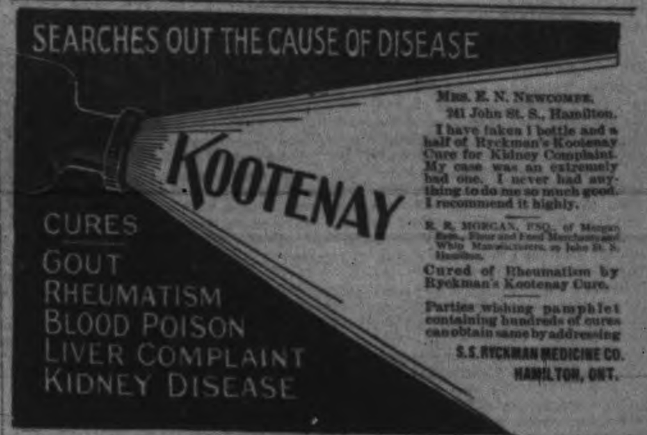
A Full Dress Suit.

The man who needs it often has one already. It's to the one who only has occasional use for a dress suit that I want to talk.

If you only need it twice a year you ought to have it. There are times when nothing else will answer.

Come down and interview me on the matter. You'll be surprised to see what I can do for you.

W. J. CREIGHTON,
86 Government Street.



SALE OF FARM PRODUCE.

How a Successful Market Is Being Conducted at New Westminster.

For some time past the farmers throughout the province have been dissatisfied with the prices obtained for their produce. They seem to think that there is too great a discrepancy between the prices which they receive and the cost to the consumers. It has been suggested in different quarters that the farmers combine for the purpose of opening out market depots in the different business centres, for the disposal of their produce direct to the consumers. The necessity of this would be obviated were there well conducted markets established in the different cities of the province. As an instance of this, the market at New Westminster, which has been established for the past two years, has proved a boon to the farmers of the lower Fraser, but the supply being greater than the demand in Westminster, the farmers are now seeking other avenues for the disposal of their produce.

The Westminster market building is an antiquated frame structure, which looks shabby in comparison with the market building at Victoria. As Mayor Shiles, of Westminster, laconically expressed it, "Victoria has a market building, but we have a market." The market is situated on the Fraser, and river boats can land their cargoes right into the building. Friday is market day, and the farmers from the surrounding districts make it a point to be in New Westminster on that day to dispose of their produce. Although Westminster has probably only one-fourth the population of Victoria its market does at least four times the business. In fact during the last year it has become a distributing point for parties from Vancouver (where they have a market similar to Victoria), who come over on the cars to buy at the New Westminster market.

The success of this market is to a considerable extent due to the fact that in Mr. Thomas Lewis the city council have secured a man eminently fitted for the position, and knowing this they do not hamper him with needless restrictions or regulations. Mr. Lewis acts as a commission merchant as well. Those bringing in produce are thus enabled to leave the articles for which they do not receive a fair value and Mr. Lewis disposes of the same during the week, for which services he is paid a nominal commission. The farmers are thus protected, for were it otherwise, merchants and others would only pay such prices as they pleased and the farmers would necessarily be compelled to accept the same, but the buyers knowing that unless they offer a fair price the farmers will leave their produce with Mr. Lewis, at once offer the market value. Merchants cannot secure a "corner," because they are prohibited from buying until 11 o'clock, thus giving the consumers an opportunity to make their purchases. The market is an exceedingly popular institution, and is patronized by all classes. The ladies come with their market baskets and secure chickens, vegetables or any produce they may require. Even John Chinaman makes his appearance and is on the alert for bargains. The market at New Westminster has been established for two years, and is a source of revenue to the city. It has created a better feeling between the farmers and the business men, as it acts as a protector to the one and a guide to the local value of produce, to the other. Previous to its establishment the farmer might bring in a load of produce and rather than take it home again would often accept less than half its value. Now the merchants at once offer the market price and are thereby enabled to do business directly with the farmer. If a market run on these lines were established in the market building here, it would in all probability prove a success, and there would then be little cause for the farmers combining for the purpose of securing the disposal of their produce. Such a market would prove more satisfactory to the farmers and less detrimental to the interests of business men.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

DODDS' MAMMOTH COLLECTION —OF— BULBS FOR $1.00.

6 Hyacinths,	Mix.	12 Crocus	Mix
6 " Grap	"	3 Chionodoxa,	
1 Easter Lily,		10 Tulips,	Mix.
1 Calla	"	3 Oxalis,	"
5 Freesias		3 Iris,	"
3 Sparaxis,	Mix.	2 Narcissus,	"
1 Ixia,		3 Anemone,	"

207 FORT ST.

FUEL.

Best Anti-Combine Coal FROM SEATTLE. —AT— **$6** PER TON, DELIVERED.

CORDWOOD $3.25 PER CORD

For sale at
J. E. PAINTER'S,
25 Comerant Street.

FUEL.

Good Dry Cordwood $3.00, Delivered—Cash.

HARMAN & DICKINSON,
Telephone No. 27 30 Broad Street.

CORDWOOD.

THE SAANICH WOOD YARD

Office: JOHNS BROS., 259 Douglas St.

No. 1 Cord Wood $3.00
Cut and split and put in shed, $4.00
Bark, per cord $4.00
Telephone 423. oc26-1m

FUEL.

Coal $6.00.

Reduction in the price of the old, reliable, genuine, Wellington Coal . . .

Until further notice we will sell best double screened Wellington Coal at $6 per ton, delivered in the city.

RATTRAY & HALL,
Sole Agents for R. Dunsmuir & Sons.

FUEL.

COAL

Best Double-Screened

New Wellington Coal . . .

$6.00 Per Ton

Buy early and Avoid the rush.

Spratt & Macaulay
SOLE AGENTS.

NOVEMBER.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
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JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER,
Room 7, - Board of Trade Building.

The Daily Times.

WOOD PULP.

Some interesting figures relating to the British importation of wood pulp have lately been published and commented on in various journals. The Paper Trade Journal recently noted the following facts: "There was a phenomenal delivery of wood pulp at the Manchester docks, England, during the last seven days, no less than seven steamers arriving with an aggregate cargo of over four thousand tons. Most of these came from the Baltic ports, and six steamers with large cargoes of wood pulp are yet on their way. All round, however, there has been an immense importation of paper making material just lately. Scandinavia has made record deliveries at most of the ports, and the register includes 1,950 bales from Canada. There have even been deliveries from Boston and New York. Finland and Holland both sent a fair amount, but Germany seems to be falling altogether behindhand." The statistics of the trade for last year show that Norway exported to Britain pulp of the value of £604,919, Sweden £344,021, Canada £82,841, and the United States £48,489. A portion of the United States contribution seems to have been really Canadian, getting the U. S. tag upon it through being exported via Portland. The Canadian Gazette commenting on these figures says:

When, therefore, we find an official of a United States pulp and paper company boasting that they ship 25 per cent. of their product to England, and supply the Pall Mall Gazette, World and Echo, of London, it is a fair inference that these and other leading journals look even now to Canada for the material upon which they display their literary wares. So does the interdependence of the English speaking world grow apace.

Beyond question there is a great future before this Canadian pulp making industry. It should out-distance all competitors. Of these the chief are Norway and Sweden. Norway has hitherto supplied nearly one half the British imports, and Sweden another quarter. Yet inquiries which the high commissioner has made in the chief centres of the paper trade—viz., in London, Lancashire and in Scotland—show practical unanimity as to the superiority of the Canadian article over the Scandinavian, the former being more evenly made and the texture better adapted to paper making. The president of the Darwen paper mills in Lancashire went so far as to declare that Canadian pulp would eventually command from 5s. to 10s. per ton more than the Scandinavian if the quality be kept up; and it is worth noticing that of the 10,000 tons of dry pulp used in these mills in the year, 1,500 tons are Canadian as it is. "The Canadian fibre," says the president, "seems to mill better, and is certainly of a finer and tougher texture." This testimony is generally corroborated throughout the trade, and at once opens up a great field for Canadian enterprise, for the British imports of mechanical and chemical pulp were in 1894 280,188 tons of the value of £1,432,747.

How does Canada stand in this matter in relation to the United States? The treasurer of the Hudson River Pulp and Paper company, though interested in the United States trade, has no doubt on the point. He says: "Canadian spruce is about the best material in the world for the manufacture of pulp, and we will see about 3,000 car loads of it this year." As any case, Canada will supply the spruce. She will also, if enterprise be not dead, supply the manufactured article. "I do not understand," said this same gentleman, "why Canada is not doing more in the manufacture of paper. You have every advantage as regards material, power and cheap labor. As things are at present, it costs 50 per cent. more to manufacture paper in England than in the States, and, considering the extent to which we have to rely on Canada for our supply of wood, it seems as if with some enterprise Canadians ought to be able to compete with us."

The Gazette replies that Canada will be able to compete, and it reproduces from an English trade journal a suggestion that an export duty be placed on the wood so as to secure its manufacture into pulp in Canada. It further says: "There are now pulp mills at Grand Mer, Quebec province, and at three points in Nova Scotia, while a pulp and paper mill is being placed on the new Canadian Sault water power canal. The St. Lawrence towns, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and now the whole district of the Sault, have here a great chance; and we shall be surprised if they and British capitalists do not follow the advice which the high commissioner and the Canadian government agents in this country have long urged upon them and make the most of their opportunity." An import duty is, of course, out of the question, and it is hard to see any necessity for it when all the natural advantages enumerated are taken into consideration.

Our special purpose in referring to this subject was to ask what chance British Columbia has of sharing in this trade. It is well known that this province has a vast quantity of timber even better fitted for pulp making than the spruce of the east, and it is easily accessible too. Can pulp be manufactured here and sent around the Horn cheaply enough to compete with the countries that lie nearer the British market? It might be worth while for some enterprising individual to secure exact information on that point as a possible step to a profitable investment. The Scandinavian supply cannot very long keep up at its present rate, and there may ere long be a nice gap in the British market for some British Columbia pulp maker to fill.

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen deemed it advisable at last evening's meeting to correct the miserable American newspaper stories of which they have been made the victims. The Canadian public will readily understand their feeling that the circumstances to which they referred forced this upon them as an unpleasant duty, while otherwise they would have preferred to pass the matter over in silence. It is safe to say that however pleasant these silly inventions may be to the vitiated tastes of New York newspaper readers, they can secure very little attention, and no credence, in Canada.

Several of our esteemed contemporaries are giving the government undue praise for the increased sale of Canadian butter in Britain, and are at the same time joyfully laying hold of every yarn they find to uphold the assertion that Britain will shortly adopt the policy of protective duties on outside agricultural products. Such duties must necessarily hit Canadian butter as well as the rest. It seems rather illogical to jubilate over these two contradictory ideas in one and the same breath.

THE STREET CAR LINE.

To the Editor:—Hearing that the mortgage of the street car line is likely to be foreclosed, I take this, the first opportunity as a ratepayer to bring the matter before the city council and of suggesting the propriety of appointing a committee to ascertain the terms upon which the city could become the owners of this valuable property. The benefit of the city owning this property is apparent on account of the franchise already granted the company by the city. Also because the city could run it cheaper than any company. The city could also secure money at a very much lower rate than the company is at present paying. It would likewise largely increase the capability of supplying the wants of the public in the way of more electric lights. It would also inaugurate, or should, the owning by the city of every business that permanently utilizes the public streets.

If the city council would call a public meeting of the ratepayers to discuss the subject it could be fully ventilated.

RATEPAYER.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES.

When and Where Victorians Will Worship on Sunday.

Metropolitan Methodist church.—Rev. T. W. Ford, of Grace church, Seattle, will occupy the pulpit both morning and evening to-morrow.

Calvary Baptist Church—Morning: "Want is Prayer?" being the first of a series on "Prayer." Evening: "Conscience," its six sides. After the evening services the ordinance of baptism will be administered. Monday evening the Young People will give a reception and social to the sealers and their friends. The floating library will be formally presented to the fleet by Mr. Trotter and an interesting programme and tea will be given by the Young People. Come all. Admission free. Your gifts of money or books (cloth) will be received with thanks.

St. John's Church, Douglas street.—22nd Sunday after Trinity. Nov. 10th, 1895.—At 11 a.m. there will be Mattins and Litany and sermon by the rector, Rev. Percival Jenns. At 7 p.m. there will be evensong and sermon by Rev. F. W. Flinton, incumbent of St. Luke's church, Cedar Hill.

First Presbyterian Church, corner of Pandora and Blanchard streets, Rev. A. E. Campbell, pastor.—Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30. The rector begins a course of Sunday afternoon expository lectures to the Bible class on some of the principal parables of Christ. While the course is for the young people, all are cordially invited to attend. The evening's subject of address will be "The vanity and folly of devoting all our energy to mundane things."

Theosophical Society, 28 Broad street, (Williams Block.)—Public meeting at 8:15 p.m. Subject: "The Practical Nature of Theosophy."

Central Presbyterian Church, corner of Kingston and Oswego streets.—11 a.m., subject: "Some lessons from the First Psalm;" 7 p.m., subject: "An opening to great advantages." Harris Brothers will sing "Refuge" at the evening service. Rev. P. C. L. Harris, preacher in charge.

Emmanuel Baptist Church.—Rev. P. H. McEwen will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. —Morning subject: "Old Paths;" evening subject: "A Critical Moment." Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 2:30 p.m.

James Bay Methodist Church—The pastor, T. J. McCrossan, B. D., will conduct both services. Morning subject: "The Lord's Prayer," being the first of a series.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, corner of Douglas and Broughton streets, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, pastor—Public worship, with celebration of the Lord's supper, at 11 a.m. Divine service also at 7 p.m.

St. James Church—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer, Litany and sermon by the Rev. J. E. S. Sweet, rector. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon by His Lordship, the Bishop of Columbia.

THE ELECTROLYTIC FURNACE.

Possibilities in the Line of Smelting by Electricity.

It is hardly necessary to comment upon the importance of the subject of the electrolytic and electro-smelting furnace. The development of modern industry and of what Mr. Kidd has termed "the Western civilization" has been almost synchronous with the growth of metallurgy. England's power and supremacy over the seas is directly traceable to two of her inestimable treasures—coal and iron—and to her industry in developing them. Moreover to the close observer, England appears to have reached the zenith of her splendor, her coal mines already beginning to deepen to the point of exhaustion, and her iron supplies to be drawn from other countries while this country forges ahead toward further prosperity on the strength of our inexhaustible supplies of these sinews of peace. So, it is evident from all recent history, the prominence of the world will belong in future to that nation which can best command the natural resources of metal and energy to aid her in her growth, and will follow the next great stride in the development of the supply and the employment of such aids.

Smelting by fire would appear to have been perfected to the last degree of refinement, and to the genius of Siemens and his class to have left metallurgy where further progress were possible only by striking out in a new direction. No direction seems more promising than that towards electro-smelting. The most abundant metal of the earth is aluminum, and it already promises to be the most useful. The value of silicon and calcium, the two next in order of plenty, we have never yet had a chance to determine. Altogether, the field of constructive engineering would appear to be ready to widen in a way which we hesitate to discuss. Each step already taken on this threshold has been exceedingly interesting, has excited discussion and has brought great promise.

It is now over a year since M. Moissan reported the formation of calcium carbide in his electric furnace, and the formation of acetylene from it by the addition of water. It is ten years since the Cowles brothers first succeeded in reducing lime and published a description of the process. It is evident that the electrolytic and electro-smelting furnace has only just started on its career. "What the day may bring forth no man knoweth."—Progressive Age.

Prof. L. I. Blake, of the Kansas University, has discovered a remedy and preventive for diphtheria, if the results of experiments already tried are to be relied on. It is a mixture of salt water, about two-thirds of the weight of the mixture being salt, through which an electric current has been passed. The current produces chloride of oxygen and ozone in an active state. The mixture is used as a gargle. The treatment has been tried in a number of ways and has been found to instantly and completely kill microbes wherever found. Local physicians believe that the discovery is a valuable one.

It is altogether probable that next year will see a squad of policemen in Brooklyn mounted on bicycles. An inquiry instituted recently to ascertain the number of the force able to ride a bicycle, brought out the fact that sixty or seventy of the men were skilful riders and owned wheels. The superintendent will, in his next annual report, recommend the establishment of a bicycle police squad. A start has already been made in the direction for two policemen on wheels have been patrolling Coney Island and the Gravesend district.

—The only permanent cure for chronic catarrh is to thoroughly expel the poison from the system by the faithful and persistent use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This wonderful remedy proves successful when all other treatment has failed to relieve the sufferer.

Cut It In Two.

A Plush Parlor Suite selling a few weeks ago at **$55.00** now waiting for you at **$27.50!** How's that for a cut?

This Suite is of Walnut Frame and is covered in Rich Mohair Plush.

The Sehl-Hastie-Erskine Co. Ltd.

W. E. McCORMACK, Manager.

SEE IT IN OUR SHOW WINDOW.

R. P. RITHET & CO.,
LIMITED.
Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.,
Wholesale Merchants, Shipping & Insurance Agents.

Proprietors Victoria Wharf, Outer Harbor,
Proprietors Columbia Flouring Mills, Enderby.

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Corn, Peas, Tomatoes.

Our Stock of CANNED GOODS is New and Fresh.

R. H. JAMESON, 33 Fort Street.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

FROM MONTREAL.

Allan Line, Mongolian	Nov. 16
Dominion Line, Vancouver	Nov. 16
Beaver Line, Winnipeg	Nov. 13
Beaver Line, Ontario	Nov. 20

FROM NEW YORK.

Cunard Line, Etruria	Nov. 16
Cunard Line, Campania	Nov. 23
American Line, St. Louis	Nov. 16
American Line, New York	Nov. 23
White Star Line, Majestic	Nov. 13
White Star Line, Germanic	Nov. 20
Red Star Line, Southwark	Nov. 13
Red Star Line, Friesland	Nov. 20
North Ger. Lloyd, Spree	Nov. 13
North Ger. Lloyd, Werra	Nov. 16
Anchor Line, Anchoria	Nov. 16
Anchor Line, Ethiopia	Nov. 30
Allan State Line, California	Nov. 23

Saloon fares from $40.00 to $90.00, according to steamer and location of berth. Second Cabin, $25.00 to $40.00. Steerage $16.00 to $25.00. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from 5 to $10.00 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10.00 by purchasing through tickets here.

For sailing list, steamer accommodation, and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Streets.

..THE..
New Model Remington Standard
TYPEWRITER No. 6

Has many notable improvements, viz: More permanent alignment, improved spacing mechanism, lighter and wider carriage, uniform and easy touch, economical ribbon movement, improved paper feed.

To those requiring a Typewriter, we offer the Remington, as the best machine on the market.

M. W. WAITT & CO.,
Sole Dealers, Victoria, B. C.

5000 Chrysanthemums.
Your choice of 60 Varieties, the finest in cultivation. Tons of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, etc. Prices Lowest in British Columbia.
McTAVISH'S NURSERY,
oct. 25-1m. 9 Park Road.

Satin Slippers

: BEAUTIFUL CREATIONS IN :
White, Cream,
Canary, Blue,
Pink, Lavender.

A. B. Erskine,
Corner Government and Johson Sts.

We have the finest line of

Waterproof Boots

For fall and winter wear ever imported to the Province.

GOLF BOOTS, in best makes. We keep the best footgear in the City.

J. H. BAKER, 63 Government Street.

Raw Winds, Fog and Rain

Are after us at this season of the year; and we need to pay especial care to our health at this time.

The Best Safeguard

Is one of our

Fine Heating Stoves.

We have a large line of the best. All shapes, styles and prices.

PERRY & TURNER,
42 Johnson Street.

Open All Night

For the accommodation of our customers, our store will remain open all night.

C. H. BOWES,

Prescription and Family Chemist, 100 Government St., near Postoffice.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Coal hods at Cheapside.

—Boys' wool stockings, 25c., at Gilmore & McCandless.

—Insist upon your grocer giving you Okell & Morris' Jams.

—"The Woman Who Did" and "The Coming Woman" for sale at Johnston's, Douglas street.

—The steamer Fitigal arrived last evening at Porter's wharf with hay from the Fraser river.

—The Y. M. C. A. sewing committee will sew for the poor at their meeting on Monday next.

—"Professor" J. Martinez, who figured in the police court here, is now practising on some other Chinamen in Port Townsend.

—Acme Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., will celebrate their fourth anniversary on Monday evening, the 11th, at Castle hall, Broad street, with a social dance and supper.

—A man may not marry his first cousin in the state of Washington. This law was not known to be in existence till the other day a couple of first cousins applied for a license to marry and were refused.

—Those who left belongings at the Assembly rooms on the night of the ball would do well to call at the office of Yates & Jay, Bastion street, where there are several articles found in rooms after the ball.

—It is probable that the Pacific Improvement company, owners of the wrecked collier San Pedro, will be disincorporated. President Huntington says that the work of the company is finished, and it would be abandoned if the company could dispose of its property.

—The choir of the First Presbyterian church, under the leadership of Mr. J. G. Brown, is preparing the beautiful English cantata entitled "The Wreck of the Argosy," replete with solos, quartettes and chorus singing. The best soloists of the city will take part. December 2nd will probably be the date of its production.

—A return smoking concert was given by the petty officers of the U. S. S. Philadelphia to the petty officers of the Royal Arthur at the Coach and Horses last evening. Supper was served and there was an excellent programme rendered. Rear-Admiral Beardsley presented the petty officers with $100 to assist them in entertaining in a way worthy of the Stars and Stripes.

—Those who attend the concert to be held next Tuesday evening by the Centennial Methodist church choir may be assured of a musical treat. Professor Spice, under whose efficient leadership the choir has been greatly improved, is sparing no pains to make the concert on Tuesday evening first class in every respect. The programme will be an excellent one. The admission fee has been placed at the low sum of 25 cents. The choir hope to see a crowded house, and can guarantee those who attend an enjoyable evening.

—The British ship Ardmore, Turner, Beeton & Co., is 157 days out from London, and is expected daily. The Ardmore has a full cargo of liquors, wines, furniture, linoleum, iron and general merchandise. The principal consignees are Weiler Bros., J. Johnstone, Hudson's Bay Co., J. H. Todd & Son, Turner, Beeton & Co., Erskine, Wall & Co., Pither & Leiser, Fell & Co., R. Ward & Co., Mr. Bullock (Salt Spring), Royal Engineers, the Royal Navy and D. H. Ross & Co.

—Captain James Carroll, formerly of the steamer Queen, has a plan to bring Alaska into closer commercial relations with the cities of British Columbia and the Sound. He favors extending the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line to Cook's Inlet, bringing that place within two weeks' journey from Victoria and the Sound. At present the stores and mails from Juneau are carried to Cook's Inlet in small sloops, the trip requiring about a month.

—A San Francisco dispatch says: The steamship Evandale, which sailed for China to-day, carried the largest cargo of flour that ever went out of this port. There were more than thirty thousand barrels in her capacious hold. Most of the flour came direct from the mills at Stockton. Not all of this flour is to be consumed in China. Some will be shipped to the Philippine Islands and elsewhere in the South Seas. The Chinese were comfortably located between decks. Their tiers of bunks give them room enough for exercise, and as the large hatchway will be left open, there will be plenty of ventilation.

—On Monday the fall assizes open at Vancouver.

—Buy only candied peels manufactured by Okell & Morris.

—Blankets, Comforters, Table Linen, Sheeting, Towels, etc., at Weiler Bros.

—To-day is the 54th anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Wales.

—Steamship Empress of China left Yokohama this morning for Victoria.

—The Oaklands volunteer fire department will elect officers at a meeting to be held next Wednesday evening.

—The Victoria Fish Company last evening shipped two carloads of halibut for New York. It goes east over the N. P. R.

—Archie McNaughton's bull dog was returned to the Oriental last evening by a resident of the Burnside road, who said it had been on his premises for several days.

—The Dominion government steamer Quadra returned this afternoon from a tour of inspection among the different lighthouses in the Gulf. Capt. Gaudin, agent of marine, was on board.

—If steady practice will assist them, the four men who are going to represent Victoria in the tug-of-war tournament for firemad at Seattle on the 15th inst., should win. They are practising every evening.

—The only case in the city police court this morning was one in which the defendant was charged with having failed to pay his revenue tax. He paid it and court was adjourned until Monday morning.

—Peerless Lodge, I. O. O. F., met last night and conferred the second degree on two brothers. At the next week's meeting there will be work in the third degree, also nominations of officers for the ensuing term.

—The schooner St. Lawrence, of Seattle, which for several seasons has been engaged in halibut fishing, is to be fitted out for a sealing cruise. The reason for this step is that the halibut fishing business has been unprofitable.

—After a stay of over a week in Esquimalt harbor, the United States Cruiser Philadelphia left this morning for Port Townsend. The officers and men were much pleased with the reception they met with at the hands of the British naval officers and the citizens of Victoria.

—The Umatilla leaves this evening for San Francisco. Five thousand cases of salmon will form part of her cargo. Among the passengers are R. N. Henley, Mrs. R. Patterson and child, S. B. Cannel and wife, Mrs. F. Jackson, Mrs. W. B. Rice, John McDonald, wife, P. Murphy and T. T. Hull.

—A largely attended meeting of the officers elect of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society, J. H. Falconer presiding, was held this afternoon at their hall on Blanchard street to arrange details in connection with their 33rd annual banquet to be held this month and which this year is expected will eclipse if possible any previous effort.

—Foster Haldon, a young Saanich farmer, while chopping wood yesterday nearly severed three of his toes with the axe. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital this morning, where Dr. Frank Hall had to amputate one of the toes. The others will probably be saved. Mr. W. G. Fraser, who met with a similar accident in Saanich a few days ago, is progressing favorably.

—The British bark Stanmore, which has arrived on the Sound from San Francisco, reported passing through large quantities of large sized lumber a few miles west of Destruction island last week. The drifting lumber may have been jettisoned from the deck cargo of some outward lumber carrier. The weather has been very mild, and thus far no apprehension regarding outward bound vessels has been felt.

—The local lodges of the I. O. G. T. will this evening hold the first of a series of concerts in Temperance hall. Among those who will take part are Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. George Watson, Misses Baker, Milne, J. Strachan, Furnival and McKenzie, Messrs. J. G., Brown, Wm. Muir, George Watson, Channings and others. Rev. Ralph Trotter will deliver an address.

—The N. P. liner Hankow, Captain Orr, tied up at the outer wharf at 8 o'clock last evening, having completed her first trip across the Pacific in the service of the company. She is a big freight carrier, and brought a full cargo, of which three hundred tons were for Victoria. This was discharged during the night, and the vessel left at 7 o'clock this morning for the Sound. She also had 32 Chinese steerage passengers for Victoria and the folowing cabin passengers: Captain Squires, R. N., Mr. and Mrs. Borthwick, Capt. Melschman and On Saito, the new Japanese consul for Tacoma. The Hankow made the run across in fourteen days, despite the rough weather which she encountered after crossing the meridian.

—Although the city council has erected a fire hall in Oakland district, and are laying a sidewalk on Lansdowne road, two things that the residents of the district demanded, the latter have still a grievance. This morning a delegation of twelve ladies waited on the Mayor and members of the city council in regard to the sidewalk. The sidewalk is being laid partly on the north side of the street to cover up a waterway and partly on the south side. The ladies want all the sidewalk to be laid on the south side. It was this that the ladies asked at the conference this morning, and one of them promised to send the Mayor and members of the street committee "to their roosts" at the next election if the demand was not complied with. The subject will probably be discussed at the council meeting on Monday evening.

—A cough which persists day after day should not be neglected any longer. It means something more than a mere local irritation, and the sooner it is relieved the better. Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is prompt to act and sure to cure.

—China tea sets at Cheapside.

—Boys' linen collars, 3 for 25c., Gilmore & McCandless.

—New line of pocket cutlery just opened at Fox's, 78 Government street. Shaving outfits a specialty, guaranteed.

—Weiler Bros. can supply you with almost any style of wall paper. Competent work done in this line, and in any line in which we deal.

—Nothing new has turned up in the Mattie Crowe case. Several clues have been run down by the police but the case is as much shrouded in mystery as ever.

—The disabled steamer Mathilda will go into the dry dock for repairs. The Albion Iron Works will, in all probability, secure the contract which will be let this evening.

—The steamer Mischief, Captain Foot, which was to sail yesterday, was unable to leave until this morning owing to the unusually large amount of freight offered for West Coast points.

—Mr. A. J. C. Galletly reported to the police to-day that his valuable fox terrier had been poisoned last evening. It is believed that a resident in the vicinity of Mr. Galletly's house has set out poison for dogs, besides taking occasional shots at them.

—The painting of First Presbyterian church is now finished. This old pioneer of Presbyterianism in British Columbia now looks neat and natty. The ground around the church is to be filled in, and protected with a chain guard.

—Hope lodge No. 1, Degree of Honour, A. O. U. W., will have their Bon Bon dance on Nov. 12th. As their socials are very popular and this is the first Bon Bon dance of the season, there will no doubt be a large attendance. Tickets; gents 50c., ladies 25c.

—At the weekly meeting of Triumph Lodge, I. O. G. T., held at Esquimalt on Thursday evening, the following officers were installed for the ensuing quarter: C.T., Bro. Carlisle; V. T., Sister Miss Muir; Secretary, Bro. Moody; Financial Secretary, Sister Miss Isbister; Treasurer, Sister Atkins; Chaplain, Sister Newbigging; G. C. T., Bro. Griffin; M., Bro. Serace; Gd., Bro. Elmore; Sentinel, Bro. Terry; Ass. Secretary, Sister Whittier; D. M., Sister B. Muir.

—A bluejacket from the Royal Arthur, who was under the influence of liquor, met with an accident on the Esquimalt cars this afternoon. While a car was crossing Rock Bay bridge he went out to the rear platform and fell off, striking the chain guard which separates the walk for foot passengers from the main roadway. A hack was at once secured and the injured man taken to the office of Dr. Frank Hall, who on examining him found him not slightly injured.

CANNERY SYNDICATE.

Reported That an English Syndicate Has Purchased Nine Canneries.

Arrangements have been completed, it is understood, for the purchase by an English syndicate of all the canneries for which Turner, Beeton & Company are the agents, as well as several other canneries. There are nine in all, including both Northern and Fraser river canneries. It is said that the Royal Canadian Canning Company's cannery at Claxton, the Balmoral, Inverness and Carlyle canneries are all included in the deal. Hon. J. H. Turner, during his recent visit to London made the preliminary arrangements leading up to the deal, and cablegrams recently received make it pretty certain that if the sale is not closed it soon will be. Hon. Mr. Turner could not be seen this afternoon and the other interested parties declined to discuss the matter at present.

PAY OF HUNTERS.

Arranged at a Meeting of the Sealers Held Yesterday Afternoon.

At a meeting of owners and captains of sealing schooners held at the board of trade building yesterday, and at which the majority of those interested in the local sealing industry was represented, the prospects for the coming season were discussed at length. The meeting pledged itself as a unit to offer the same terms as last year to white hunters, namely, a one-fifth lay, as it was not considered that prices had increased sufficiently to justify an advance. To Indian hunters it was resolved to pay $3 per skin, with no potlatch added. This latter provision will result in quite a saving, as it has been customary in past seasons to pay $20 to each boat as potlatch money and a further donation of $100 to the chief. Enquiries amongst local hunters as to their opinion of the terms offered received but little satisfaction, as it is their intention to hold a general meeting at an early date to consider the whole matter.

WESTMINSTER ASSIZES.

Grand Jury Recommend the Survey of the Fraser River Banks.

New Westminster, Nov. 9.—The trial of J. C. Potts has been laid over until next assizes and Potts released on bail. Cowichan Jimmy, on trial for attempting to murder Boston Tom, another Indian, was found guilty last night and to-day was sentenced to seven years.

The grand jury in their presentment deplore the action of the provincial government in withdrawing the appropriation that was voted for the survey of the Fraser river banks in conjunction with the Dominion government, and urged immediate action to save the most important agricultural section of the province from repeated disasters by the floods.

Turner and Lippey, for housebreaking, were brought up this afternoon for sentence. The former got five years and the latter four years.

Good advice: Never leave home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—Skin rugs in white, gray, amber, dark brown and black; these rugs have been well selected. Weiler Bros.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

$3. CABINETS $3.

One Cabinets gained First Prize and Diploma at the last Provincial Exhibition AGAINST STRONG COMPETITION. We will give the same class of work for $3.00 per dozen for a SHORT TIME ONLY.

JONES & CO., 59 1-2 GOVERNMENT ST.

A BIG TOW.

Three Loaded Vessels Taken to Sea by the Tug Wanderer.

The uncommon sight of a tug towing three heavily laden vessels to sea at one time was witnessed in the harbor on Wednesday, said the Seattle P. I. The Wanderer, of the Puget Sound Tugboat Company, was engaged to take to sea the ship Eclipse, loaded with Black Diamond coal for San Francisco, and when she arrived from Port Townsend found that the Chilean bark Guerneva, lumber laden for Valparaiso, and the schooner Lizzie B., with lumber for Southern California, were ready for sea. Her captain decided to try the experiment of taking all three to sea at the same time, and accordingly connected them with a hawser, one behind the other, and started down the bay. The sight of the three big vessels loaded to the gunwales in tow of the saucy tug made a very pretty picture and one which caused considerable comment among the habitues of the water front.

GRAND JURORS.

Men Who Will Serve at the Fall Assizes on the 19th Inst.

Deputy Sheriff Siddall has succeeded in serving the necessary documents on all but two of the eighteen citizens whose names were drawn to serve on the grand jury. These two are out of the city, and consequently could not be reached. The grand jury will therefore consist of the following sixteen citizens: Ralph Borthwick, saloon keeper; R. A. Brown, merchant; J. H. Browalee, insurance agent; Thomas Catterall, contractor; Mercados Cohen, cigarmaker; John Dean, contractor; W. J. Dwyer, grocer; Dennis R. Harris, real estate agent; Thomas T. Hull, accountant; James H. Lawson, accountant; S. F McIntosh, tanner; Munro Miller, printer; Henry Nathan, gentleman; H. Rutland, merchant; R. R. Seabrook, accountant, and Thomas Shaw, boilermaker.

The assizes open on Tuesday morning, the 19th inst.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

S. F. & C. For All Points on Puget Sound

"F. S. & C." applied to steamer Rosane means, fast, safe and comfortable. This new steamer leaves Victoria daily at 9 a.m., except Sundays, for Port Townsend and Seattle, arriving at Seattle at 4 p.m., connecting with steamer Flyer daily for Tacoma, and Great Northern trains for all points east and south. Returning—Steamer leaves Seattle at 11:30 p.m. daily, except Sundays, arriving at Victoria at 6:30 a.m. Local and through tickets at Great Northern R.R. office, 75 Government street.

—"The Bruce" was again the subject of the paper given by Mr. Gilchrist at last night's meeting of the Sir William Wallace Society. Mr. Gilchrist took up the history of Bruce from the time he was acknowledged king till his death in 1329. He dwelt on the Battle of Bannockburn and its importance to Scotland. The lecture was an exceedingly interesting one and full of valuable instruction. Messrs. Deans, Barron, Stannard, Seaton, Brownlie and McLachlan furnished the musical and literary part of the programme.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

WARNING

$100 Reward

Will be given to any one who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons imitating our trade mark by stamping plugs of tobacco with bronze in such a manner as to lead consumers to believe that they are receiving our

MYRTLE NAVY TOBACCO

Each plug of which is stamped with

T. & B IN BRONZE.

Our Chewing Tobacco is stamped with T. & B. Tin Tag.

The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

Ho! For Winter.

Shaking Chills
Quaking Ills
Taking Pills
Making Wills

MORAL—Keep your feet dry by wearing DICK'S OLD COUNTRY BOOTS.

To be had at the sole agency in B. C.,

Old Country Boot and Shoe Store,

91 Johnson Street, Bet. Broad and Douglas.

I have just received a Stock of

Mackintoshes

From the original patentee and a fine line of MELISSA Goods. They are just the thing to keep you out of the wet, and can be had from $8 upwards. Keep dry and save your clothes and the doctors bill at the same time.

S. Reid,

Gents' Clothier, 122 Government Street.

RAINY WEATHER GOODS

$1.00 Mackintoshes.

Not a desirable garment, but a good garment for $1.00.

For $2.50 we give you a Mackintosh which you need not be ashamed to wear any place.

Our $6.50 goods are our "big sellers," and when you think of buying a good, first-class garment for this price you will say, "That sounds cheap; but we will have to see the garment first." and that is just what we want you to do.

Our higher grade goods will range in price from $10 to $15. This includes the better garments from the foremost manufacturers of England.

Cameron, THE CASH CLOTHIER, 55 JOHNSON STREET.

$16.50

Will buy a Fine

BLUE BEAVER OVERCOAT

English Goods, Box Back, Double Breasted, Large Buttons, Fancy Lining; in every respect superior to a custom made article at $25.00.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,

35 & 37 JOHNSON STREET.

State Ball

You must wear Evening Slippers; they must be the right kind; the right kind can be found at Mansell's, for the clearing out price of $3 50 cash! They are of AMERICAN manufacture, made in all Colored Satins, beaded and plain; Tan and Lavender Suede. Widths from B to E.

H. MANSELL,

These are Choice Goods. 95 Government Street.

KINNAIRD

Is showing a nice line of OVERCOATINGS at $20. The best goods, the best materials, the best workmanship.

KINNAIRD, THE CASH TAILOR, 46 JOHNSON STREET.

To the Public:

We take pleasure in informing you that at the recent Exhibition held at New Westminster, in competition with all the manufacturers of the Province, we were awarded the only

...Gold Medal...

For Excellence of Quality of our JAMS, JELLIES and CANNED GOODS.

Yours Truly,

Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Co., Ltd.

Our Goods are on sale at all Grocers. Ask for them.

Toulon and Toulouse

Are two towns in France which represent bad fitting garments. If you are troubled in that way just give us a call and be convinced. Either lady or gentleman can have perfect fitting garments by calling on

Wm. Stewart, Merchant and Ladies' Tailoring Establishment.

The latest in everything. Suits from $15 up.

THE COUNCIL OF WOMEN

An Address by the Countess of Aberdeen at the Theatre Last Evening.

The Business Meeting of the Local Council Adjourned Until Monday.

A very appreciative audience was present at the Victoria theatre last evening to listen to the address delivered by the Countess of Aberdeen. Her Excellency occupied the chair, with Mrs. Baker, president of the local council, on her right, and Mrs. Scaife, the secretary, on her left. A number of ladies of the council were seated on the platform, and also His Worship Mayor Teague, Chief Justice Davie, Hon. Col. Baker, Bishop Perrin, Dr. Campbell, Rev. Father Nicolaye, Rev. Solomon Cleaver, and Rev. Ralph Trotter, were unable to be present, but sent letters of regret, in which they expressed their sympathy with the work of the National Council. The Governor-General and his aides occupied a box to the left of the stage. Her Excellency spoke as follows:

It has been our custom, ladies and gentlemen, in connection with our National Council always to open our meetings with silent prayer, thus showing our desire to recognize our dependence on our Almighty Father for blessing and guidance in all that we undertake in regard to this movement. I would ask therefore that the doors be closed for a few moments while we together seek the divine blessing.

After a few moments spent in silent prayer, the Countess addressed the meeting as follows: Your Excellency, Mr. Mayor, Lord Bishop, ladies and gentlemen, and members of the Victoria Local Council of Women: I scarcely know where to begin my congratulations, for I have so much whereon to congratulate this council, which under the guidance of your able president, supported as she is by your executive and officers, must be regarded, I think, almost as our model council. And indeed I do not think that any of our other councils, although they have done excellent work, will seek in any way to dispute the fact that the record of the work done by this council as laid before you this morning is altogether exceptional, and therefore you understand how it is that I am somewhat puzzled how to begin, because there are really too many subjects for me to touch upon. But as I said in the first place as regards the choice of your officers and the subjects which you took up last winter, and again in regard to the arrangements which you have made for the annual meeting to-day, I can only say that it has been very real pleasure and delight to me to be a spectator, as it were, behind the scenes to-day and to watch the great interest taken in many of the subjects brought before you, the able way in which they were discussed and the evident vitality of the whole council. I daresay that when some of the gentlemen looked at the programme which appeared in the papers yesterday it was with difficulty that they suppressed a smile. And so the Women's Council think they are going to get through all that! Well evidently, ladies, those gentlemen only knew about men's meetings. (Laughter.) They didn't know that the special virtues of women's meetings are concision and precision, and that they generally get through a great deal of work. My experience is that these meetings are short and to the point, and although you have some business deferred until Monday I think this would scarcely have been the case had it not been for the necessary slowness that must attend the first time of holding an election of officers by ballot. And then some of the slight delays of the day were, I am afraid, occasioned through some omissions in the standing orders recommended to you by the National Council executive. I have not had an opportunity, ladies, of publicly congratulating you upon the first definite piece of work accomplished by you last winter, namely, the nomination and carrying through of the election of Mrs. Gordon Grant as school trustee. (Applause.) In that, as in other things, you have given an example to other councils and other communities, and I know that if other districts apply to you and ask what is your experience, whether the election of your first woman school trustee has been a success, I know, I say, what your answer will be, and I trust that your example will emulate many others. (Applause.) I was particularly glad to see on your programme to-day a resolution asking for an amendment to the law regarding the election of school trustees which would render women in the rural districts eligible for election as well as those in the cities.

Then, ladies, I think that you have achieved a great triumph when the directors of the agricultural exhibition approached you and asked you to undertake the industrial department in connection with the show held at Victoria this year. It proves that the local Council of Women are filling that place in the public regard which they should fill when there is something to do which affects women in any direction—that they are a body to whom the public will look for help, and for efficient help, and it is another reason for congratulations that you not only managed the department so well but that you had a section which excited a very great deal of interest and could boast at the end that you had been self-sustaining. I have no doubt that the request which you have sent in that there should be a representative of women on the board of the executive will be favorably considered because of the work already accomplished by you, and the increased interest which you will excite in the exhibition. There is another department of work which you have inaugurated without saying much about it, that emphasizes what you have done, but which I have known to take many months, not to say years, in other places to accomplish. That is the inauguration of the Society of Friendly Help, of which we heard such a delightful account at your business meeting this morning. You have inaugurated a full system of associated charities, you have mapped out the city into 27 districts, I think, with lady visitors for each district, who undertake to visit every case which applies for relief and which is referred for this purpose. You have also made arrangements whereby as far as possible you can refer these cases to a quarter where they can be definitely and permanently helped and relieved.

By the kindness of His Worship the Mayor, you have a room in the market place, and there you also carry on a system of giving out clothes and other necessaries to your applicants, the results of which can be shown to-day in the real help which has been afforded to many poor families in the best possible manner to put them on their feet without hurting their feelings. (Applause.) There was mention made of several families who had been helped with food, and of one woman who had been set up with the means of carrying on a little laundry whereby she supported herself and family without being a burden on the city. When your president was asked she said, "Oh we are getting on delightfully, only we have no money." This can only be because the citizens of Victoria do not realize that this friendly help society has been inaugurated and is being carried on in this business-like and satisfactory way. I think there is hope amongst the ladies that His Worship the Mayor will do a little more for the society than he has done already. I think, indeed, there is a sort of promise to that effect—a provisional one at all events. And not only is money wanted, but the friendly help society will gladly accept all sorts of gifts which may be of use to these poor people, in the way, for instance, of clothes, furniture, blankets, crockery, etc. The friendly society have a wonderful knack of transforming these things so as to make them of use to the applicants. Now, ladies, there are two new societies which have been formed lately. One of these I think may be said to be the direct outcome of the council. It is the society called "The Treasury of God." I suppose that all of us here are connected in one way or another with different societies, philanthropic and religious, needing help. We are all members of some church, I suppose, and we know how constantly the difficulty recurs of the matter of funds, how work which is shown to be needed—shown to be a crying want in the community—passes on uncared for without some desperate effort from time to time on the part of those interested in it.

There are some who have calculated the different amounts which are given in charity in districts, in cities and in countries, as corresponding to the members of the different churches, and when you come to calculate this amount with what you may reckon as the income of the members of the churches, it seems that an extraordinary small amount can be given for charity and for carrying on the work of God and the church, and so those who started this society called the Treasury of God in England sought to recall to the minds of God's people that he calls upon everyone to give a certain amount of each one's income to Him and to His service—to dedicate it in a special way while using all their substance for Him, and that according to Scriptural example that a tithe must be considered the least that can be so given. I know that a few years ago Mr. Gladstone wrote an article upon this subject in one of the reviews in England which attracted a good deal of attention at the time, and that he was instrumental in obtaining a pledge from numbers of his friends that they would undertake to give a certain portion of their income for purposes of charity. Whether or not this brought about the starting of the Treasury of God, I do not know, but at all events a branch of this society has been formed in Victoria, but you can scarcely say it is organized yet. It does not seek to meddle with the private affairs of anyone but it asks those who feel this principle to be a truth to give a certain portion of their income to set it aside for the service of God and man, and this system has been tried in connection with some congregations with excellent results.

It was found that the different societies and schemes of the church could be kept up far more satisfactorily than by spasmodic efforts to provide funds. I would respectfully commend this society to your consideration. Some people think, when they hear of this society being formed and a treasurer being elected that it means that they are to give this amount of their income to that officer. That is not the case. We only ask you to put it apart and to give as you think right and best yourself. There are many who do this already. I know of children who keep from the outset two purses and put a tithe in one and use the rest for their own purposes. I cannot help thinking that this is an idea which could be carried out in the training of children. There is another society in which I cannot help taking an especial interest, and that is the Ladies of the Maccabees. I do not know whether they would convey at first any meaning to people. It is, in fact, a sort of a benefit society for women, which was started in Scotland. Until recent years most of the insurance societies would not accept women until a certain age, when the premiums were too high for them to pay.

You know the number of sad cases of women who, having worked all their lives, come to old age and have nothing to depend upon. They may have lost their savings; accident or illness may have overtaken them, and they—self-respecting and independent people—are thrown upon charity. This was felt in Scotland some years ago, with the result that a society known as the Scottish Women's Benefit Society was formed. That society has since been merged with the Order of Foresters, into which I had the honor of being initiated as the first lady Forester in Scotland. (Applause.) The society of the Ladies of the Maccabees is on the same principle, and we should press upon our young women the desirability of putting aside some of their savings to insure themselves against old age and sickness, or to be able to leave something to their children or their dear ones dependent upon their work and who may at any time be plunged into destitution. If such a society as this had existed and been largely supported here there would not have been that need for the Home for Aged Women, of which we heard to-day. There are many other subjects in which you have taken an interest during the present year, but we have heard sufficient of them already in those admirable reports given by Mrs. Gordon Grant and Mrs. Scaife.

But, over and above this work which you have done, is that of bringing all the different sections of the community into touch with one another. Several of the ladies connected with the council have told me that they could scarcely believe how a movement of this sort could act in such a manner as almost to change their lives and their conception of one another and of one another's work—that life has been sweetened and strengthened by the wider views thus obtained, permeated with opportunities of helpfulness to one another and the joy of finding that we cannot only learn from one another, to be in our turn of use to another, and with the consciousness that this has been the case I think we can bear with equanimity the remarks that are sometimes made that our council begins, continues and ends in talk, and that it has a most harmful influence in taking us away from our homes and children. I think that we might ask something of those who say this, to make a calculation as to whether the meetings and work in connection with the council and the societies of which it is composed take up more time than society takes up from those who bind themselves to follow her in all ways. (Applause.)

I do not mean to say for a moment that society has not its duties and obligations which it is most right for us to fulfil, but too many of my friends in Canada have told me of the burden, the intolerable burden, that is often imposed upon them by the conventional calls and other duties of this sort which would seem to be necessary to the keeping up of true friendship or of social intercourse with one another. (Applause.) This is a matter, ladies, which it is perhaps somewhat delicate for me to speak about, but I cannot help thinking that it is one which our National Council might well consider. It is difficult for one woman or two or three to move in this matter, but as a council representing all sections of women, and realizing, as I am sure you do, the necessary calls and conventionalities laid upon those whose lives are otherwise busy, and upon whom there are endless calls, I think the matter is one which our council might endeavor to deal with.

We thank you, ladies of the executive, especially for the report which you sent to our National Council. We were sorry that you could not be directly represented, although Miss Wilson feels that, having a definite connection with Vancouver Island, she was not an inappropriate representative. I cannot help, however, hoping that in the future you will have a direct representative, or at all events one of your friends, who may have an opportunity of reporting to you personally, as I think it will increase your interest. It was a great pleasure to me to be your representative in some way and to report to your executive when I last met with them. I am afraid your connection with the National Council itself imposes rather arduous duties on your council in considering in the spring of the year the various resolutions sent to you and in preparing papers, for we hope to have some papers from some of those ladies who have shown how admirably they can bring subjects before the public. May I also hope that you will appoint some lady as your representative on the executive committee, for the closer councils at a distance can get with the National Council the better it is for the local council and the National Council too, for the work of promoting unity of feeling and enthusiasm which you have found in your midst is reproduced on a larger scale in the National Council, and will I think, have far-reaching results in this country.

And now, ladies, to speak for a moment of the work of the National Council and of its demands upon you as a local council. And first I should like to point out to you two definite features of the work accomplished by the National Council. First, is the granting of manual education for the children of Ontario in response to the constant efforts of all the councils in that province in bringing the subject before the government. They were not at first received as heartily as you would be by your minister of education, but, as I have said before, it is wonderful to find that the efforts of one year should bring about such a change, for this autumn any board of school trustees in Ontario can introduce manual education into its schools if so minded. More than this, one council in Ontario, foreseeing the success of their efforts, established a small training school for women in the different branches of domestic science, such as cooking, laundry, sewing and dressmaking, etc., and were able to have teachers ready for those schools which needed them, and I trust that we shall hear that they have started the new system this year. But why should we lay so much stress on this question? Not mainly because we believe that education of the eye and hand must go along with that of the ear and brain if a full and satisfactory education is to be given, but because it is borne in upon us that some such manual education is absolutely necessary if our children are to succeed in the world. (Applause.)

It has been well said that the tragedy of to-day is not so much the tragedy of the criminal but the tragedy of the incompetent; and not of the wholly incompetent, but the partially incompetent. The truth of that saying appeals to every one of us. If any of us wants an assistant in any department of life, if we want a clerk, a cook, a manager of a farm, how few do we find absolutely competent? If you want some one to paint a picture for you, how few there are amongst whom you can make a choice! Or if you want a musician, how few there are thoroughly proficient! And in all the trades the same thing is true. We must prepare our boys and girls from the outset to understand that they must achieve absolute superiority in some one thing. (Loud applause.) And they are not likely to do this unless they are trained thoroughly to make use of their hands as well as their heads. In Great Britain this is being recognized more and more. For a long time, of course, sewing had been a regular part of a girl's education in schools, but both it and cooking are receiving more attention to-day. I will read a short extract from the last report of the inspector of cooking in the elementary schools in England:

"Last year the subject was taught to the girls in 2,634 departments, in 2,577 of which the inspector was satisfied with the arrangements, and 122,325 girls earned the four shillings grant, a very small proportion of the total number." She makes some criticisms of the kitchens and the methods employed, saying that some of them are too costly in their appliances, and that what should be aimed at is the provision of nicely kept kitchens or rooms suitably fitted as such, and adequately supplied with those stores and appliances which a thrifty workingwoman might be expected to use. There are also evening schools in connection with the board schools, where this class of subjects has been taken up very largely during the past year.

The inspector goes on to say: "The classes are invariably popular with the children, who find active employment an agreeable change from their other work, and when the instruction given is of a useful and thorough character they are also much appreciated by their parents." In Edinburgh there are two teachers of cooking and sewing in every school the result, probably, of having very efficient ladies on the school board. I think in some cases the trades unions have at first objected to the beginning of technical instruction in the schools; but certainly in some places on the continent they have so far changed from this attitude that they have actually subscribed for the support of the schools, believing them to lay the foundations for good workmanship in the future.

I cannot help regretting, ladies, that you did not include in your programme a resolution on this subject to-day, but I trust that you will bear it in mind. One of the great benefits which we may expect to result from manual education will be a much more just estimate of the dignity of labor.

We are often told of the farmers' sons who are flocking into the cities, and of their daughters who are becoming clerks and typewriters for a mere pittance, often amidst most unhealthy surroundings, instead of taking to the profession of their fathers and their mothers. What does it mean? It means that by giving our public school children an exclusively literary education we are training them to look upon that as far superior to the knowledge of how to farm well or of how to cook well. There are many complaints about this and about the difficulty of getting good and reliable servants, and yet we do not trace cause and effect and see that the education given to our children is largely responsible for the estimate they form of the dignity of labor. Perhaps, ladies, you think me somewhat rash for alluding to the subject of domestic servants at all, for you have perhaps seen some of those paragraphs according to which I am supposed to have rather strange notions upon the subject. I do not know, for instance, whether you have ever read the following, which I take from the New York Tribune, a leading American paper:

"Stories current in Canada indicate very strained relations between Rideau Hall and certain social magnates. Some of these stories may have been manufactured; many are doubtless exaggerated; but the fact remains that they obtain credence. It is said that hotels as well as private households, have declined to entertain Lady Aberdeen on account of her interference with domestic servants in the interest of reform. One story relates that Lady Aberdeen was invited to dine at the house of a leader of society in Montreal. The maids in attendance were dressed in neat suits of black lustre, with dainty white caps. In passing into the dining room Lady Aberdeen glanced at these costumes with disapproving eyes. When one of the maids served her, she said, indicating the cap: 'My poor child, I see you will wear that unfortunate badge of servitude. Pray take it off, and do not put it on again while you serve me.' The maid at once complied, but the mistress of the house at once caught sight of her capless head, and, beckoning her, demanded the cause. The girl said she had taken off the cap by request of Lady Aberdeen. The mistress told her to put it on at once, and the girl obeyed. It is said that after dinner Lady Aberdeen disclaimed any intention of interference, and her hostess politely but firmly explained that in her own house she had always been and would continue to be the mistress of her own servants.

"Another story is to the effect that a couple well known in Ottawa society were invited to dine at Rideau Hall. The absence of the husband from the city caused the wife to decline. Lady Aberdeen sent an invitation for her to dine en famille, and on her arrival explained: 'This is Haddo Hall night, and we will dine with the servants in their dining room. Lord Aberdeen will take you into dinner and the butler will take me.' Thereupon the visitor begged to decline the honor. She had not understood that the invitation to dine with the family included the servants."

Ladies, you will understand how gladly I take this opportunity of thanking my British Columbia friends who so gallantly came to my rescue the other day and sent a letter contradicting those stories to Vanity Fair, a paper read largely in certain classes in England. I am very grateful to that kind champion. (Loud and continued applause.) If I may constitute you ladies my champions in this matter I shall be very grateful. (Renewed applause.) If you do take up my cause perhaps you will state that it is a curious fact, but it is a fact, that the girls in our household have always worn caps, and, moreover, that I have never heard the breath of an objection from them to doing so.

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Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 4 p.m.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 2 p.m.
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STEAMER MARY HARE.

Running in connection with the Victoria and Sidney Railway, will sail, weather permitting and business offering, as follows:

MONDAYS — Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train for Cowichan, Vesuvius Bay, and way ports; returning connects with evening train for Victoria.

TUESDAYS—Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Ganges Harbor and way ports.

WEDNESDAYS— Leave Ganges Harbor at 6:00 a.m. for Sidney, connecting with morning train for Victoria.

THURSDAYS — Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train for Ganges Harbor, Nanaimo and way ports.

FRIDAYS — Leave Nanaimo at 7:00 a.m., for Sidney and way ports, connecting with evening train for Victoria.

For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to Victoria and Sidney Railway Agents. oct10-1m

T. W. PATERSON, Manager.

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8 30 pm	Lv	M I	..."Victoria...	110	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	38	Pt. Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	....Seattle....	28	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	..."Tacoma..	MI	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

*Daily except Monday

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agt., Victoria, B.C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., 225 Morrison St., Portland, Or.

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ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C.

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5.40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9.00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5.30 p.m. same days.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom St., San Francisco.

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Tuesday, Dec. 3rd, 1895, at 10 a.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Mariposa, Thursday, Nov. 14, at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

For passage apply to 114 Montgomery St.
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ROYAL MAIL

STEAMSHIP LINE

....TO....

CHINA AND JAPAN.

EMPRESS OF INDIA, 6000 tons, 10,000 horse power.

EMPRESS OF CHINA, 6000 tons, 10,000 horse power.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, 6000 tons, 10,000 horse power.

..SPEED 19 KNOTS..

R. M. S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN sails for Hong Kong via Yokohama, November 11th.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 27,

Taking effect June 21st, 1895.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock p.m. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 25.

To Take Effect at 8:00 a. m. on Monday, October 28th, 1895.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

	Daily	Sat'dy
	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington..	8.00	3 20
Ar. Nanaimo..	11.40	6.28
Ar. Wellington..	12.00	6.35

GOING SOUTH.

	Daily	Sat'dy
	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wellington for Victoria..	8.20	3 30
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria..	8 40	3 45
Ar. Victoria..	12.20	7.00

For rates and information apply at the Company's offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

Str. JOAN,

L. P. LOCKE, Master.

Sails as follows, calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

Lv Victoria ....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Comox for Nanaimo ....Friday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store Street. ap25

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O. R. & N. STEAMSHIP LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SS. "ASLOUN," due Victoria about Nov. 5th, will proceed to Honolulu, H. I., via Portland, and is the only steamer for Honolulu during the month.

SS. "MOUNT LEBANON," capacity about 4000 tons, due about 25th Nov., will proceed to Honolulu.

S.S. "RHOSINA," 3800 tons dead weight, due at Victoria about 23rd December, for Honolulu via Portland.

PUGET SOUND & CENTRAL AMERICA SS. CO'Y.

The S.S. TRANSIT, Capt. Berg, will leave Seattle on 10th November for Central American ports.

For particulars apply to F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, Importers of Japanese Rice, Silk and General Merchandise, Board of Trade Building.

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Most of them have been brought up under the very shadow of Haddo House, some of them being the daughters of men who have been all their years in the service of the family, and no mistress of any household could have more reason to be proud of the service of hard working, self respecting lasses than I have of mine. I have said enough of this. I cannot, however, too strongly emphasize my belief that servants will only become competent as a class in this or any other country when competency is demanded of them—when definite training is given; when it is shown that brains are needed for domestic service—that none need hope for a good situation who do not possess a recognized certificate or degree indicating reliable knowledge.

I think it is shown that there is already a feeling in this respect, in the formation of training schools in various parts of the world. One of the most admirable I have seen at Sligo. They have had for a long time an industrial school there for girls up to the age of 16. The mother superior, a very practical and able woman, lamented that she could not give the girls practical training by that age. She started a special school for girls over 16, the result of which is that she cannot supply the demand. The girls go principally to England, Scotland and Ireland. One of our councils has taken this in hand and I hope that before another there will be a training school in Quebec especially for French Canadian girls, who seem likely to make admirable servants when well trained. When these, and such as these, have been established and have done their work, and when mistresses as a class have also been required to understand the needs of a household, how to manage a household and what constitutes a good servant, we shall have made a great step and then will come the recognition which absolute competency brings. A trained and certificated servant will no longer be looked upon as inferior in the social scale to her sister, the typewriter or the telegraph clerk, and it will be understood truly that she will wish for opportunities for self culture and improvement outside her work.

In connection with our household, His Excellency and I have felt this strongly for many years. Living in Scotland, as we do for a good part of the year, far from any town, and forming a pretty large community of our own, counting the indoor and outdoor servants. Thus it was that we came to start the Household Club, which, I think, perhaps, has given a foundation to some of the stories to which I have alluded. Feeling that we had thorough servants whom we could respect, and whom we could regard as friends, we also wanted to give them that opportunity for keeping up their education which surely should be granted. We therefore started, as I said, this club, in which all the household joined, and it was arranged that during the winter months we should have classes of some sort or another amongst the members every night. On one night singing, or preparing for the chapel service—for we have a chapel attached to our house, the choir of which has been composed of all the servants. On another night drawing or carving, and, in some years, ordinary education al course for some of the younger ones. Then we have always had a working or sewing class—working generally for some charity—one once a week or fortnight, as may be convenient, there was a little social evening. Generally there has been lectures, given perhaps by a friend or by one of ourselves, and sometimes by a member of the club. At other times songs or readings have been given by members of the club, and this practice has been found to be a danger in all households where, if ther is nothing but opportunities for gossip afforded, there is a risk of deterioration.

The same system has been carried on in a modified way at Ottawa, and is, perhaps, the foundation for the reports that have been heard from time to time. But I must apologize for having spoken so much of this personal matter. I know I may appeal to other mistresses, who will understand what a difference it makes when you have servants around you whom you can trust and respect and whose trust and respect you have in return, and that I do not think you can have without making some such arrangement. The arrangements of which I have spoken are only suitable for big households, and, believe me, I have never wished to impose them upon others, but in some way or other provision can be made whereby we can have points of contact outside of their ordinary work (Applause.)

So, for all reasons, ladies of the council, press the manual education, and don't rest until you have got the rest of the councils in British Columbia to do the same. (Applause)

I have only a little time left to speak of the other achievements of the National Council, and that is in getting women factory inspectors appointed for the inspection of the factories and workshops where the women and children of Ontario are employew. The first women factory inspector has been appointed in Ontario, and there is a promise of one next year being appointed for the Province of Quebec. That we feel to be a very great step. That reminds me of the resolution sent back to your local council respecting the hours of work for women in factories, stores and workshops. That resolution was sent to us from Kingston, but after carefully discussing the subject we came to the conclusion that we did not know enough about it, and so we sent it back to our local councils for consideration. We trust they will give it their very earnest and wise consideration, as it is a very difficult subject. There are two opinions in regard to it. Of course at first sight one would wish to do anything to lighten the labors and difficulties of these women, who have to work at great disadvantages, and yet there is a danger that we may do them more harm than good. I would ask you, therefore, to find out the feeling of the women themselves, the wisest amongst them, and consider the question in all its bearings before you send in your report upon the matter.

While speaking upon this subject I am sure you will be glad to hear that the Labor Congress which met in London, Ontario, the other day, passed a resolution to the effect that in all cities where they are represented they should appoint women to represent their women on their local councils. (Applause.) The other subject which has been relegated to you, I need not discuss at length. We ask you to take steps to discover whether the introduction of pernicious literature amongst the young people in this province is being carried on to any extent, and what means can be taken to stop it. I will ask you when the report of the National Council is received, to read the facts as mentioned by the ladies who spoke at that time, sadly and painfully. They had to show that most definite and fiendish efforts are being made to undermine the morality of the young people of this country, and if we can do nothing else we can at least warn the parents and ask them to watch all missives of all sorts or kind which come addressed to our children.

There are other subjects which have an interest for the council, but I will spare you. But will not even this slight and imperfect sketch of the work which we have at present in hand suffice to answer the questions of those who have had doubts as to what the use of the council may be?

We can never hope to answer the query of what the council is going to do, for this will ever vary with time and place and circumstances. We seek to adapt ourselves to each community and do not desire to force on any movement in any locality just because another supports it. But, remembering that our central principle, is to further the application of the golden rule to society, custom and law, we may perhaps be allowed to summarize our work by saying that in taking this aim we desire thereby to show that we mean in every deed the prayer which is so often on our lips: "Thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven," and that we mean to carry that prayer into action. For what is the Kingdom of God? We are taught that it is like the seed growing—you know not how. It shoots through the hard dry ground and makes its way up slowly but surely, and then there is the blade and then the full corn in the ear; or it is like leaven gradually spreading its influence and permeating all that it touches.

It is not meat and drink and it does not therefore appeal to our senses. But it is righteousness, peace and joy. Therefore it means a love for righteousness, a passion for all that is pure and true and just. It means souls aflame with the desire to do their very best according to the light vouchsafed to them, a determination to live according to the highest that we know, scorning self and self-advancement and self-indulgence. It means to try—not only ourselves—to observe the golden rule in all ways and in all circumstances, but to help others to carry it out, not only in the church but also in the state; not only in the home but in society, in the press, in art, in literature, and in all relations of life.

Would not the accomplishment of this mean the coming of the kingdom? And are not these the aims of our council? We recognize that the Kingdom of God must come first to the individual soul in the full surrender of the whole being to the doing of the holy will of God at all times and in all places. But that being so, in order to further the coming of this kingdom in our homes, in our communities, in our country, our churches teach us that we need associated effort, both within our own church and without, and this associated effort is what our council seeks to provide among the women of this country. It seeks ever to uphold a high ideal before them and to bind them together in its purity.

And why do we believe that we will prosper in our mission? It was a saying of the Italian patriot Mazzini that no movement could succeed which could not inspire the hearts of those who strove for it with the ever present consciousness of "God wills it." Members of the National Council of Women, can we not echo that cry. "Yes, God wills it."—aye, "God wills it." Let that be our watchword in all that we undertake, and let that be our strength. In our frailty and infirmity of purpose we may often err and often falter, but in that power fed by a love inspired by faith, we shall surely conquer. (Hearty applause).

After the Countess' address Bishop Perrin moved the following resolution: "This meeting hereby expresses its cordial sympathy with the aims of the National Council of Women, and also recognizes the practical manner in which the Local Council of Women of Victoria have furthered their various movements for the welfare of the community."

Bishop Perrin, in moving this resolution, spoke in favor of separate schools for boys and girls. He could see no good reason why clergymen were not allowed to act as school trustees, and was thankful the law had been so amended as to extend that privilege to women. He thought the laws of the land were all right, but there was something lacking in their enforcement.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, in seconding the resolution, spoke in glowing terms of the valuable work done by the National and Local Councils.

Hon. Col. Baker also spoke in support of the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to Her Excellency was proposed by Chief Justice Davie in a short address. His Worship Mayor Teague seconded it and it was carried enthusiastically.

The Governor-General having been requested by Lady Aberdeen to acknowledge the vote of thanks on Her Excellency's behalf, then made a brief speech. After remarking that the time was evidently approaching, if not already arrived, when to profess ignorance of the object and work of the Women's National Council would not be claimed as a mark of superior intelligence or good style, but of something rather the reverse, His Excellency continued: "Possibly it might seem to some of us that one portion of Lady Aberdeen's address, I mean that which alluded to a somewhat personal matter, was on that account scarcely necessary. Well, it is no doubt a very good rule that we should pay very little attention to stories and talk of the sort referred to, in the press or elsewhere. But at the same time, it must be remembered that when a statement or report, though primarily affecting only individuals, is liable to have a detrimental effect upon a useful public movement, it then becomes something more than a merely personal affair. Moreover it must be remembered that this particular story in one shape or another has been in circulation for at least three years (laughter and applause), and, therefore, it must be admitted that a certain amount of patience has been displayed in abstaining from an earlier contradiction. As to that I may add that you may rest assured that neither Lady Aberdeen nor I will on the one hand adopt or encourage an eccentric departure from reasonable custom and usage, as for instance by a display of an erratic and undignified familiarity, which could certainly not be regarded as a real mark of respect towards those to whom it might be offered, while on the other hand I hope it is equally certain that we shall not be the slaves of meaningless fashion, or evince what I can only call the vulgarity of an artificial and haughty assumption of superiority or exclusiveness." (Applause.) His Excellency concluded by again expressing appreciation of the vote of thanks and his warm good wishes for the success of the council, which he described as "the banding together of the best women for the best purposes."

Among the letters of regret was the following from Rev. Father Nicolaye:

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 8th, 1895.

My Lady:—In the absence of His Lordship Bishop Lemmens who is still in Mexico, I would be perfectly willing and even delighted to attend the open meeting to-night at the theatre, were I not prevented from doing so on account of a severe cold. I avail myself, however, of this opportunity to express not only my approval of but also my admiration for the noble work your Ladyship has undertaken and so successfully promoted in the Dominion of Canada.

This noble work should be encouraged by all denominations without distinction, and especially by the clergy, and, as far as I am concerned, I will always recommend the Women's Council as a blessing to humanity in general. Thanking you very much, I have the honor to be, Your Ladyship's humble servant.

(Signed) JOSEPH NICOLAYE,
100 Yates street.

BUSINESS MEETING.

When the Times went to press yesterday afternoon the council was discussing a motion dealing with the compulsory attendance of children at school. This latter was introduced by a well prepared and an exceedingly practical paper read by Miss E. G. Lawson. The resolution was in the hands of Miss Robinson and Miss Fraser, of South Park school, and after some discussion and amendment was carried. It now reads as follows:

"Whereas numbers of school children of school age do not attend any school and are not only forming vicious habits on the streets of this city, but are a continual menace and a source of contamination to those children who do attend school; Be it therefore resolved that this Local Council of Women deem it for the public good that such children of school age be compelled to attend some school, and that the proper authorities be petitioned to enforce the compulsory clauses of the school act; and be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Board of School Trustees."

A resolution in favor of the establishment of a home for aged women, moved by Mrs. Spofford and seconded by Mrs. Edmunds, was carried. Mrs. Scaife moved and Mrs. Spofford seconded a resolution asking the government to amend the school law making no restrictions as to the age of pupils attending school and to speedily establish kindergartens in connection with the schools of this city and the province of British Columbia. This resolution provoked considerable discussion and the vote on the matter was postponed until Monday, when it and other resolutions the movers and seconders of which were unavoidably absent from yesterday's meeting will be dealt with. These resolutions deal with the education of Chinese girls, the total abolition of Chinese slavery on Canadian soil, the rigid enforcement of the liquor laws, the separation of the liquor from the grocery business and the securing of provincial legislation for the better observance of the Sabbath day. The question box will remain open until Monday's meeting. The Countess of Aberdeen will have charge of this department and will answer all the questions handed in that refer to woman's work.

An Important Offer.

To properly fill its office and functions, it is important that the blood be pure. When it is in such a condition, the body is almost certain to be healthy. A complaint at this time is catarrh in some of its various forms. A slight cold develops the disease in the head. Droppings of corruption passing into the lungs bring on consumption. The only way to cure this disease is to purify the blood. The most obstinate cases of catarrh yield to the medicinal powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla as if by magic, simply because it reaches the seat of the disease, and by purifying and vitalizing the blood, removes the cause. Not only does Hood's Sarsaparilla do this but it gives renewed vigor to the whole system, making it possible for good health to reign supreme.

—One always feels more satisfied in making a selection from a "large assortment," especially when that assortment comprises the "latest goods." Such an assortment can be seen at Weiler Bros.

FOR PAPA.

Needs socks and the little one knows it. They are attractive garments she's holding up, but exactly such as we are carrying in our fall stock of furnishings. Our half hose, like the African race, won't lose their color and are A1 values. Papa can't put his feet into anything better at any price, and who would deny his feet a snug encasement? Say good-bye to summer and supply your wardrobe with the needful selections from our first-class stock at reasonable prices.

T. L. BROWNE & CO.

Gents' and Boys' Outfitters,
32 Douglas Street, Victoria, B. C.

House Full of Steam!

A big fire, heavy lifting, hard work is the usual way of doing the wash.

There is an easier and cleaner way.

A TEA KETTLE

will give all the hot water required when

Surprise Soap

is used according to the directions on the wrapper. It does away with boiling or scalding the clothes and all that mess and confusion. The clother are sweeter, whiter and cleaner, washed in this way.

Thousands use **Surprise Soap** on wash day, why don't you?

THE ST CROIX SOAP MF'G. CO., ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

To the Farmers.

—GO— —TO—

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LTD.

61 YATES STREET,

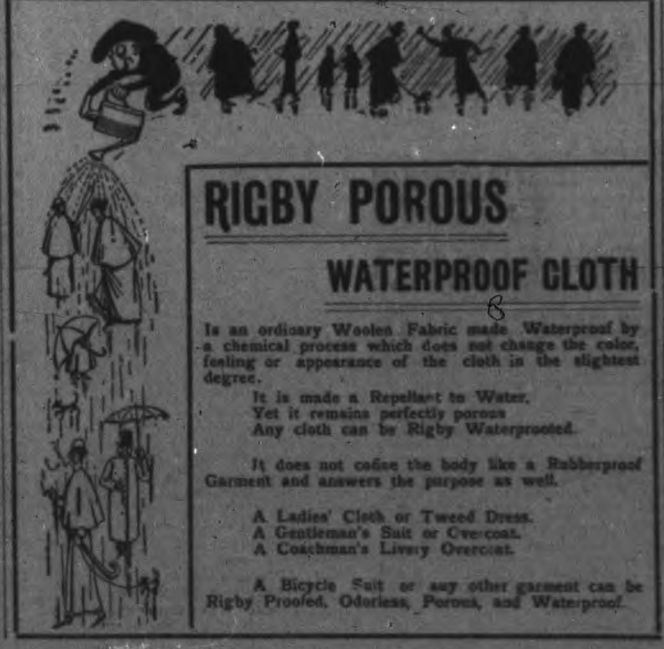
AND BUY AN

Emperor Potato Digger.

A Drink that Cheers and Strengthens

There is Real Enjoyment as well as Solid Benefit.

In a Cup of Johnston's Fuid Beef.



RIGBY POROUS

WATERPROOF CLOTH

Is an ordinary Woolen Fabric made Waterproof by a chemical process which does not change the color, feeling or appearance of the cloth in the slightest degree.

It is made a Repellant to Water.
Yet it remains perfectly porous
Any cloth can be Rigby Waterproofed.

It does not confine the body like a Rubberproof Garment and answers the purpose as well.

A Ladies' Cloth or Tweed Dress.
A Gentleman's Suit or Overcoat.
A Coachman's Livery Overcoat.

A Bicycle Suit or any other garment can be Rigby Proofed, Odorless, Porous, and Waterproof.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES

Can be Obtained from your Chemist

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

Don't forget, these Remedies have been

PUBLICLY TESTED

and proved to be superior to any other.

Sold by all Chemists and direct from Langley & Co.

NOR. STR "MATHILDA."

Taarvig, Master.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned till 12 o'clock noon to-morrow, for a new propeller for this steamer. For further particulars apply to

ROBT. WARD & CO., Ltd.,
Temple Building, Fort street, Agents.

NOR. STR. "MATHILDA."

Taarvig, Master.

Neither Capt Taarvig nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew.

ROBT. WARD & CO., Ltd.,
Temple Building, Fort Street, Agents.
nov 8-3t.

MUNICIPAL

MUNICIPAL ELECTION, 1896.

HOUSEHOLDERS' QUALIFICATIONS.

All persons wishing to qualify under the above qualifications, as voters for the ensuing municipal elections for the year 1896, in accordance with Clause E of Section 37 of the Municipal Amendment Act, 1894, can do so by calling at the Assessor's Office, City Hall, and making the necessary declaration on or before the 30th day of November, instant.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Assessor.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C.
November 1st, 1895. nov1-1m

$25.00 REWARD.

The above reward is hereby offered for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons tampering or interfering in any way with any manhole, ventilator, flush tank, or other part of the sewerage system of the City of Victoria, or causing any impediment or obstruction to the proper and effective operation of any portion of the said system, except when acting under instructions from the City Engineer or Sanitary Officer.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B.C., August 1st, 1895.

$10 REWARD.

The above mentioned reward is hereby offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons breaking the glass of the window of any unoccupied house or other, in the City of Victoria, or damaging in any way any portion thereof, or of the premises appertaining thereto or removing therefrom any article belonging to the said premises, or defacing injuring or destroying any street sign or other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

Victoria, B.C., March 20th, 1896.

Sealed Tenders.

Will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, November 11th, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the supply to the City Electric Light Station of the following Carbons, viz.:

12,500 copper coated 5-8 inch X 12 inch;
8,000 plain 7-16 inch X 12 inch
4,500 plain 7-16 inch X 8 inch.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for Carbons." The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent for the City.

City Hall, Nov. 4th 1895-1w.

NOTICE

Cormorant street, between Douglas and Blanchard, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

City Hall, Oct. 15th, 1895.

NOTICE

Belleville Street, between McClure Street and Birdcage Walk, is closed to Public Traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

au5

NOTICE

Government street between Fort and Yates streets is closed for repairs.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

City Hall, Oct. 30.

Home For Sale

A beautiful site for a suburban home on Victoria Arm. 20 acres, mostly under cultivation. Price, $4,000.

BEAUMONT BOGGS,
28 Broad Street.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WM. CRIMM, - - Carriage Builder,

Begs to announce to his friends and patrons that he has given up his old stand on Johnson street, and removed to Herald street; just below Government street, where he will be glad to see anyone requiring his services. Thanking his patrons for past favors he begs for a continuance of the same, and trusts that others requiring good work at moderate prices will give him a trial.

au5-2m

"No," said the old farmer in reply to the query of a summer boarder as to how his son from college was getting on, "I don't calculate he's getting on so well. He was home t'other day and he had on a colored shirt and a white collar. I rayther suspect he's behind with his washerwoman.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AFTER LONG SERVICE

Report Comes From Refuge Bay That the Cariboo and Fly Has Been Wrecked.

She Was Passing Through a Slough and Grounding, Broke Her Back.

According to a report which was in circulation at Refuge Bay a few days ago, the steamer Cariboo and Fly has made her last trip. Capt Langley, of the steamer Thistle, which arrived from that place yesterday afternoon, brought the news to Victoria. The report was to the effect that the steamer which left Victoria some time ago for the north, had grounded while passing through a slough. The tide going down she swung around and rested both bow and stern on the beach. The old vessel could not stand the strain and she broke in two. The machinery was saved but the hull was a complete wreck.

The vessel was owned by Messrs. Shotbolt. Cunningham and Dempster, who recently spent $1,000 in repairing her. She had made but one trip north since she came off the ways. Captain George Brown was in command.

Mr. Shotbolt does not place a great deal of reliance on the report, believing it to be an Indian story. Refuge Bay is, however, but forty miles from the Skeena, and there is frequent communication between the two places. Of course it is possible that the Indians have confounded some other steamer with the Cariboo and Fly, although she is well known up there.

The Cariboo and Fly, which was first christened the Cariboo, was built in 1861 by Captain Archibald Jamieson, her machinery being imported from Scotland. She made one successful trip to New Westminster, but while passing Shoal Point on her second trip a terrible explosion occurred on board, killing Captain Jamieson, his brother, George Jamieson, assistant engineer; William Allen, chief engineer; John Sparks, mate; Dan Foley, fireman; P. Garro, passenger; and an unknown deckhand, and injuring many others. The engineer had occupied the same position on the Caledonia, which had been blown up two years before. In 1866 McDougall brothers purchased the Cariboo and wished to rename her the Fly, but the government objecting they named her the Cariboo and Fly. She was subsequently purchased by Messrs. Moody, Nelson & Co., and she was kept jobbing around until 1875, when Joseph Spratt purchased her. For nearly ten years she was on the east coast route and afterwards acted as tender for Spratt's Ark, which was then a floating cannery. While on the northern route in 1888 she was wrecked in Greville channel. The wreck was bought by L. Goodacre. Since then she has had many owners. The Royal Canadian Canning Company used her for a couple of years to carry lumber and salmon. Some time ago she was purchased by her present owners, who having thoroughly renovated her, succeeded in securing a limited passenger license.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

YACHTING.

DUNRAVEN'S STORY.

London, Nov. 9.—The Times this morning publishes an extract which fills three and a half of its columns, from a pamphlet, which the Earl of Dunraven is just issuing, giving a complete history, and an explanation from his standpoint, of the America's cup race, and also including all the correspondence upon the subject which has passed between Lord Dunraven or his representatives and the America's cup authorities and other persons concerned in making the arrangements for the late proposed contest.

Most of the matter contained in the pamphlet has already been published but it is announced that it is re-published in response to numerous requests for fuller information on the subject.

Lord Dunraven's statement of the case concludes with the following language: "On the whole, my belief is that the Defender is the better of the two vessels on the reach and that the Valkyrie is the better in turning to windward. We never came on a run owing to the wind shifting so much during the first race, but as running is the Valkyrie's best point, and seems to be sailing Defender's worst, judging by her sailing against the Vigilant, I consider the Valkyrie the better of the two on that point of sailing also."

The Times contains an editorial on Lord Dunraven's statement, which says: "The statement repeats many things which have been heard before, and is largely technical, but as affording the first connected and authoritative account from Lord Dunraven himself, it deserves the attention of everyone interested. The general impression it leaves is, that no effort, however strenuous, on the part of the trustees of the America's cup, can possibly secure a fair race on the conditions upon which they apparently hold themselves bound to insist. The letter dated September 17, from Messrs. Smith and Canfield to Lord Dunraven declaring that it is impossible to secure a race free from interference, is really the conclusion of the whole controversy. It is a confession of impotence.

Lord Dunraven's report of the alleged alterations in the load water line of the Defender prior to the first race is a most unpleasant story. It is also most regrettable that a misunderstanding arose over Lord Dunraven's offer to resail all the races.

"Altogether the statement contains nothing to modify our previous judgment, or to induce Englishmen to challenge again."

THE RING.

STUART SANGUINE.

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 9.—After a lull in the pugilistic excitement for a few days, matters have taken a new and fresh start. Said Dan Stuart to-night: "I leave for El Paso in the morning, and I think the time and place for Corbett and Fitzsimmons to settle their difficulties, which have been agitating the public mind for the past four or five months, will be found and fixed between now and Sunday. I am making this move individually and alone, and I intend to offer such a purse and such protection that neither man can refuse to accept it if he intends or wants to fight. The whole sporting world is in a mood to see this championship matter settled in the ring."

CHAPLEAU IS COMING BACK.

So the Mail Says—Premier Bowell's Retirement Reported.

Toronto, Nov. 9.—The World says Sir William Hingston will contest Montreal Centre and R. S. White will be appointed collector of customs at Montreal next week. The Globe says Mr. Foster will shortly succeed Sir Mackenzie Bowell as premier, and the Mail says Mr. Chapleau will soon re-enter the cabinet and there will be a December session.

The revenue of the Dominion for the four months increased $950,000 and the expenditure decreased $137,000.

Ottawa News.

Ottawa, Nov. 9.—The customs authorities have lately had a good deal of trouble with people smuggling bicycles into Canada from the United States, and are determined to put an end to it.

The usual practice has been to bring in the bicycles as settler's effects, or under the rule relating to tourists, but hereafter bicyclists who bring wheels across the line will be required to sign a declaration that they are for their own personal use. During the past few days several wheels have been seized, in one instance the seizure costing the owner $87.

—Whiskers that are prematurely gray or faded should be colored to prevent the look of age, and Buckingham's Dye excels all others in coloring brown or black.

He (at eleven p.m.)—Well, misery loves company, you know.

She (repressing a yawn).—Not at this hour, I think.—Detroit Free Press.

MOST WICKED WOMAN LIVING.

Jane Cakebread Has Acquired That Reputation in London.

Once more has Lady Henry Somerset unwittingly added to the gaiety of London. This time she has done so vicariously. The vicar, if we may use a term which of late years has been monopolized and hallowed by the Church, is that hopeless old inebriate, Jane Cakebread.

Perhaps you don't remember the story of poor old Jane? She is one of the most notorious characters in London. She has spent some fifty-four years on this earth. The first eighteen were passed in the country in presumptive innocence and rustic purity. Then Jane came to London. In a short time she fell—a victim to the temptations of the great city. Then it was that she took her present name. What her real name is nobody knows. For the last thirty years she has divided her time between the houses of ill-repute and the goals. She is known as the wickedest woman in London. Yet it is rather the quantity than the quality of her offences that has earned her this unenviable fame. She has beaten the record. She has been arrested and convicted 288 times when Lady Somerset got hold of her. That good woman saw a chance to rescue a brand from the burning. Jane was not bad at heart, she was not cruel, she had never wilfully harmed a human being. She was merely drunken and immoral—drunken because she liked drunkenness, immoral because she lived by immorality, thought good Lady Henry, and there you are.

So she prepared for Jane a nice, comfortable little cottage and the gentlest of supervision down in the bracing air of Surrey. Jane was touched by the kindness of her would-be patroness, but she took time to revolve in her mind whether she would accept this scheme for her sobriety and comfort. Finally she yielded. At her urgent entreaty, however, she was granted a day to say good-bye to her old friends before beginning her new life. The farewells were celebrated in the good old style to which she had long been accustomed, and the result was that by nightfall Jane Cakebread had achieved her 289th arrest, and gotten a month of hard labor in Cambridge prison. All London was amused when the story of the arrest was published next morning. Jane's portrait was in the illustrated papers. Reporters thronged to that she had ever seriously contemplated ac-
tht she had ever seriously contemplated accepting Lady Somerset's offer.

"I might 'ave been a little short at first," she said, "not knowing the hargument and what it all meant, but she was very kind and has beautiful eyes. What is to happen to me now? Are we not told 'Boast not thus of the morrow for thou knowest not what the day may bring forth?' I means no offence, but I'm not going to no 'ome—not I, at present anyhow. 'Oh, its not an 'ome at all,' they says, and I'll just do what I likes, and perhaps that's so—but I'm going to my own friends, I am."

It will be seen that Jane can quote Scripture. Sir Havelock Ellis, in his book on the "Criminal," tells us that no class of the community has so large a percentage of Christian believers as the criminals. Rarely, if ever, do you find the avowed athiest among them, seldom a deist, but always a firm believer in some orthodox cult. Curiously enough, that is the very reason why criminals are little subject to the spiritual influences of Christianity. Forms and creeds have so long received a lazy acquiescence as things of course that they have lost all power of stimulating the imagination or awakening the dormant conscience. The prison chaplains, the members of the Salvation Army, and now Lady Somerset have all been baffled in their efforts to reclaim this irresponsible, careless, abandoned old woman, sinning much, but sinning most against herself, believing in a heaven that rewards the good and a hell that punishes the wicked, but never taking serious thought whether she is on the road to one or the other.

A CHAPTER OF CASUALTIES

Steamer Missoula Founders on Lake Superior, but no Lives Are Lost.

Puritan Ashore—Thirty-Seventh Victim of the Detroit Horror Discovered.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Nov. 9.—The long overdue steamer Missoula, foundered on Lake Superior last Saturday night, and after drifting about in a disabled condition for two days, the crew took to the life boats and finally landed on the north shore of the lake.

Captain William Williams and four men reached here last night in a small boat, and the tug Booth left here this morning to bring the rest of the crew to port.

Captain Williams absolutely refused to be interviewed. The men, however, told the following story of the disaster. The steamer's shaft broke on Friday morning, many miles above White Fish Point. The wind was then southwest, but quickly increased to a gale, driving her before it. The seams opened and the steamer began leaking. Although the steam pumps were worked to their full capacity, the leaks gained on them, and at 8 o'clock on Saturday night all hands took to the boats. On Saturday night the steamer was 15 miles northeast of Cariboo Island. All night long the shipwrecked men drifted on Lake Superior, freezing with cold, and on Sunday afternoon reached the shore. They sighted land in the vicinity of Gargantu harbor, 75 miles north of this port, and were cared for by the people of that place.

Early in the week the crew started again on their way to Sault Ste. Marie, and reached Lizard Island. There, however, nearly all of the crew remained. The captain, chief and second mates, wheelsman and watchman manned one of the boats and managed to reach port to-night.

New London, Nov. 9.—Steamer Puritan, of the Fall River Line, with 250 passengers aboard, went ashore on Big Gull Island, this morning, and now lies hard and fast on the rocks. A wrecker proceeded at once to the steamer's assistance.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 9.—The list of the missing occupants of the Journal building was enlarged last night with the recovery of the body of the 37th victim. The engineer is under surveillance at the hospital.

The ruins of the ill-fated building have been ordered to be taken down at once. Experts now express wonder that the entire structure did not collapse.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—The bones of the anarchists hanged for the Haymarket massacre are now to rest in peace. The bodies of August Spies, Albert Parsons, Louis Lingma, Adolphe Fischer and G. Angel, now lying in Waldhorm cemetery, will be exhumed and cremated. The ashes will be re-interred where those who hold the memory of the men dear may visit at will.

SEARCHING PRISONERS.

Judge Falconbridge, of Toronto, Makes an Important Ruling.

Justice Falconbridge has made the following memorandum with reference to the right of a peace officer to search a prisoner:

That portion of my charge to the jury in the recently tried case of Gordon v. Stephen which dealt with the right of an officer to search a prisoner has been much quoted, and is possibly capable of generalization to an extent which would be inimical to the efficiency of the police and to the interests of justice. My remarks applied to the circumstances of the particular case and were only illustrating the principle that there is no law rendering a person, whose presence is required as a witness and who has been arrested on that ground alone, liable to the regulations of a police office as a criminal.

The right of an officer to search the person of one arested for felony has always been assumed, as well as the right to keep the goods found on him, if necessary, for the purposes of the trial. See Tomlin's Law Directory, sub. tit., Constable IV. "A constable must keep goods found on a felon until the trial and then return them according to the directions of the court." In the interesting case of Dillon v. O'Brien, reported in 16 Cox, C.C., at page 245, the Irish Exchequer Division extended the rule to cases of misdemeanor. The distinction is now, of course, immaterial. Palles, C. B., says: "If, then, the right here claimed does not exist, even in treason and felony, it would follow upon the arrest of a murderer caught in the act, and on the moment lawfully arrested, whilst the weapon with which the crime had been committed was in his hand, it would be illegal for the constable to detain that weapon for the purpose of evidence; so also would it be illegal for the officers of the law to take possession of poisons found in the possession of one who had caused death by poison, and, even in treason, letters from co-traitors, evidencing the common treasonable design, found in the possession of a traitor, would be safe from capture upon his arrest, although from the earliest times it had been the settled and unvarying practice to seize such proofs of guilt and give them in evidence at the trial."

The case of Leigh v. Cole, 6 Cox C.C., 329 (cited with approbation by our court of appeal in Gordon v. Denison, 22 A. R., p. 326) was a charge to the jury by Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams on the subject of the right of constables to search and handcuff persons in custody for breaches of the peace, and the learned judge made use of the following language: "With respect to searching a prisoner there is no doubt that a man when in custody may so conduct himself by reason of violence of language or conduct, that a police officer may think it reasonable and prudent to search him, in order to ascertain whether he has any weapon with which he might do mischief to the person or commit a breach of the peace; but at the same time it is quite wrong to suppose that any general rule can be applied to such a case. Even when a man is being confined for being drunk and disorderly it is not correct to say that he must submit to the degradation of being searched, as the searching of such a person must depend on all the circumstances of the case." This is practically what I told the jury in Gordon v. Stephen.

In the case then of person in custody not accused of an indictable offence, it would appear that no general rule can be applied, and that it would always be for a jury to say whether the case is one in which a search should have been made. In the very case tried by Vaughan Williams, J., the jury found for the defendant.

I am further reported to have said something that would reflect on the administration of the police commissioners of their office. Nothing was further from my intention. Counsel for the plaintiff had argued that it was necessary to give exemplary damages to prevent other citizens from being treated as Gordon was. To prevent that argument having an undue effect on the minds of the jury, I told them that I did not suppose, in view of the expression of the law which the highest court in the province had given on the question of searching, that any citizen in Gordon's position would ever be submitted to a like indignity.

PERSONAL.

E. J. Palmer left last evening for Portland.

R. B. Ellis returned to Vancouver this morning.

Capt. Wm. Rogers, of New Westminster, is at the Driard.

Hon. J. H. Turner, returned from the Mainland yesterday.

Hon. B. W. Pearse returned from the Mainland yesterday.

E. H. Fletcher, postoffice inspector, is back from the Mainland.

N. S. Hoffin and Jno. McRae, of Vancouver, are at the Oriental.

Hon. Chief Justice Davie was a passenger from the Mainland last evening.

B. Michelson, inspector of agencies for the San Francisco Examiner, is at the Oriental.

Thos. T. Hull leaves this evening for Auckland, New Zealand, via San Francisco.

F. C. Gamble, Dominion government engineer, returned from Vancouver last evening.

J. A. Carthew, S. M. Okell and W. A. Robertson were passengers from Vancouver last evening.

Wm. Brown, A. G. F. A., of the C. P. R., and Alex. McQueen, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, went to the Sound last evening.

W. R. Crech, manager of the Province lithograph department, returned this morning from a busines trip to the East.

Capt. F. W. Gatter came over from the Sound last evening to meet the Hankow.

P. Henry Holt, son of ex-Mayor Holt, of Liverpool, is at the Driard.

Mrs Shas. L. Shainwater and G. Calder Tiedner, of San Francisco, are at the Driard. They go to Australia on the next trip if the Miowera.

DIED.

WILLIAMS—On November 7th, William Williams, a native of Cornwall, England, father of Ald. R. T., J. W., and T. W. Williams, in the 93rd year of his age.

Funeral on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from 122 View street.

ROYAL Baking Powder. *Highest of all in leavening strength.*—U. S. Government Report.

James E. Nicholson.

CANCER ON THE LIP CURED BY AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"I consulted doctors who prescribed for me, but to no purpose. I suffered in agony seven long years. Finally, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a week or two I noticed a decided improvement. Encouraged by this result, I persevered, until in a month or so the sore began to heal, and, after using the Sarsaparilla for six months, the last trace of the cancer disappeared."—JAMES E. NICHOLSON, Florenceville, N. B.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS Regulate the Bowels.

10 Facts

Tennyson could take a sheet of paper and write a poem on it and make it worth $5,000—that's genius.

We can take your household grease and convert it into First Class Electric and Laundry Soap—that's science.

Many rich men can sign a cheque and make it worth a million dollars—that's capital.

We can sign a check for a like amount; but no banker would cash it—that's hard.

Some store keepers will sell goods at a loss rather than lose an order—that's ruin.

We give you 100 cents for every $—that's business.

Some merchants refuse to stock our goods and sell foreign soaps in preference—that's bigotry.

Many good housewives demand Pendray's and insist upon getting Pendray's—that's good judgment and common sense.

Many good people like and prefer our Soaps so much that they recommend them to others—that's kindness.

We could say a lot more about our home industries, but we won't—that's modesty.

W. J. Pendray,

B. C. Soap Works.

Choice Building Lots.

For Sale Cheap.

The Heywood property comprising 24 choice building lots situate at the junction of Douglas and Government streets is now offered for sale at nearly one half of what the owners were asking 4 years ago—a rare chance to buy choice residential property at low prices. Full particulars on application to

Heisterman & Co.,

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As announced by us ...is...

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For the present, owing to there existing a doubt as to the legality of such an act of business enterprise.

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DAVIDSON BROS.,

The Jewellers, 59 Government Street.

The balance of our Fall and Winter Stock has just arrived fresh from the manufacturers' hands. Call and inspect these Nobby Goods.

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I Have Removed

From 101 Douglas street to 44 Broad street, where I shall be pleased to receive all old customers and many new ones. Fall and winter Suits to order, from $15 up; Pants, $3.50. Cleaning, altering and repairing neatly done.

R. J. Matthews,

MERCHANT TAILOR. 44 BROAD STREET.

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Per City of Kingston from the Sound.—C F L Smith, Miss Cathcart, Miss Wolff, J Wolff, Mrs White, J Quinberg and wife, F W Gatter.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—W R Creech, Mrs Creech, Mrs Merrett, J A Ritchie, C Ruchart, E Klinger.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Langley & Co, Moore & Co, S H R Co, J E Chipman, Sayward M & L Co, Jane Lung & Co, J M Campbell, Nicholles & Renouf, Vale & R.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—H C Beton & Co, Wm Craft, J Hutcheson & Co, J Partridge, J L Beckwith, A McGregor & Son, Mrs C J Brenton.

Per City of Puebla from San Francisco—Albion Iron Wks, A McGregor & Co, C Morley, Colonist P & P Co, Cunningham & H, D H Ross, E R Marvin & Co, E G Prior & Co, Erskine W & Co, F R Stewart, Gam Fok Yuen, Hickmon Tye Hardware Co, J & A Clearihue, J A Ritchie, J Batterley, J Leahy, Langley & Co, Martin & T, Marvin & T, Pac Butchers' Supply Co, R Dinsdale, P McQuade, R Baker & Son Sere & Co, S Leiser & Co, H B Co, Thos Shaw, T W Fletcher, Vale & Brooks, Vic & P Brew Co, Wan Yune, W M Adams, Wilson Bros, W Munsie, Yuen Lung, Naval Storekeeper, Yick Chong, Pac Coast Lumber Co, F R Stewart, J E Chipman, McMillan & H, Osmund S & Co, Stuart & Co, Winch & Bower, F Englehardt, Langley & Co, Nicholles & R, Wells Fargo & Co.

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